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PHARMACY

The Official Journal of the
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Official Journal of the
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FEBRUARY 28, 1959 New Series: Vol. 40, No. 470—Old Series: Vol. LXXIV, No. 878

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THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE PRESS AGENCY (MR. H. A. Mackenzie), 4a Bloomsbury Square,
London, W.C.1. ('Phone: HOLborn 3779.)
SYDNEY: EDGAR SMITHERS, 48 Alfred St., Milson's Point. ('Phone: XB 7642.)
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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Watch this column for advice concerning the next Qualifying Examination.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar,
Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.,
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATIONS — 1959

Final Examination:

Commences June 1.
Entries close May 11.

Intermediate Examination (Botany):

June 10.
Entries close May 20.

By Order of the Board,

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

360 Swanston Street,
Melbourne.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria COUNCIL ELECTION 1959

ELECTION OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND AN AUDITOR

I, FRANCIS CLAUDE KENT, the Deputy Returning Officer, appointed under the Articles of Association of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, do hereby declare that the number of nominations not being greater than the number of vacancies for membership of the Council of the abovenamed Society, PAULINE AGNES CRAWFORD, FREDERICK WILLIAM JOHNSON, CHARLES PENROSE ACTESON TAYLOR and JOHN RUDELHOFF OXLEY being the persons nominated, have been duly elected for the ensuing three years.

I do further declare that for the position of Auditor of the Society, the number of nominations did not exceed the number of vacancies and that the retiring Auditor, MR. ROBERT HAYDON MORRISON, of Melbourne, the only person nominated, has been duly elected as Auditor for the year 1959.

F. C. KENT,
Deputy Returning Officer.
Melbourne,
February 16, 1959.

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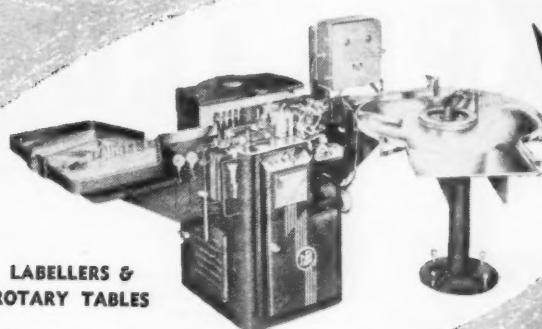
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Where Are We Heading?

FOR THOSE WITH IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE DURABILITY OF EXISTING TRADITIONAL METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION THE POST-WAR YEARS HAVE BEEN AN INDIAN SUMMER. SUCH A SURFACE CALM IS AS AGREEABLE AS IT IS TREACHEROUS. IN THIS DECEPTIVE SITUATION CHANGES CAN BE PUT OFF ONLY AT THE RISK OF PERIL."

This is a quotation from a recent book—"The Changing Pattern of Distribution," and is reproduced in a challenging Editorial article in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," London. Attention is directed to trends which obviously can vitally affect pharmacy. Changes so vast and leaving in their wake devastation to older, smaller trading units cannot be observed with indifference by those who may in turn become involved.

The new pattern of pharmaceutical retailing shown by the opening of American-type drug stores in the United Kingdom, the merger of pharmaceutical wholesalers in South Africa, which proposes to give financial support to pharmaceutical chemists to own their own businesses and the ruling of the Constitutional Court in Western Germany, virtually terminating the system of limitation of pharmacies in force for more than 700 years, are examples quoted.

Pharmaceutical chemists are retailers, as well as professional men. Unless they and their organisations are on guard they might well become enmeshed—with dire consequences. Change is apparent in so many directions—none favourable to the small independent operator. New words are coming into the language, in company with new developments. The article in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" quotes terms such as "mobile shops," "auto vending," "shop-within-a-shop" technique, "discount trading," "super markets"—each one a potential menace to those who do not move in sympathy with the rapidly changing conditions.

At all costs we must avoid the temptation to live in a fool's paradise.

Complacency, apathy, indifference, inevitably will cause a decline in prestige, prosperity and progress.

We are not geographically remote from the old world as in the days preceding the transport and communications revolution. Conditions in the U.S.A. and the U.K. are reproduced with amazing quickness in this and other countries as though they were part of an elaborate plan deliberately prepared.

Should we doubt this, let us compare the picture given above with what is occurring now in our own country.

Self-service stores have eliminated thousands of small independent traders. Thrift centres, supermarkets, emporia, all take toll, and pharmacy has not been left untouched. Serious inroads have been made in some fields of pharmaceutical merchandising. Proprietary medicines, articles of feminine hygiene, cosmetics, soaps, find their way in increasing volume to the shelves and display counters of departmental stores and large modern-type merchandising organisations.

Fortunately, pharmacy has not been without defences on this front. A far-seeing, energetic Guild with a merchandising division as a spearhead foresaw some of these dangers and took appropriate action.

But the sheet anchor of pharmacy must ever be the value of its professional services. These must be maintained on the highest level of efficiency and be administered with professional dignity and integrity.

Standards and professional training must be kept high. Professional services must never be cheapened by unethical advertising. If pharmaceutical chemists themselves allow the thought to develop that they no longer are anything more than merchants, they become accessories to the creation of a detrimental situation which otherwise never would be reached.

Fortunately, there is abundant evidence that this type of thinking is not prevalent. The overwhelming majority of chemists have faith in the future of their profession, and herein lies safety.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Adelaide Conference

We draw attention to the full-page announcement in this issue concerning the Pharmaceutical Conference meeting to be held in Adelaide from May 25 to June 2, 1959.

This is an important gathering, and representatives from every pharmaceutical organisation from all parts of Australia will be present. A feature of the P.A.A. Conference is that, except when matters are discussed in committee, any member present, whether an official delegate or otherwise, may participate.

The Pharmaceutical Association meeting provides one of the few opportunities members have of hearing direct from leaders and members of Executives, reports on the work of the various sections and discussions on subjects vitally affecting pharmaceutical practice and progress.

A unique opportunity is provided also of meeting friends and colleagues from other States and mingling with them in the meetings, social functions, excursions, etc.



Interest Grows in Poisons Information Centres

Since the announcement that a Poisons Information Centre would be established at the Children's Hospital in Melbourne interest in the project has increased.

During the month it was announced that Sydney may also establish a similar centre.

The Sun-Herald of February 1 stated that the State Branch of the British Medical Association was expected shortly to recommend the establishment of a centre to the State Health Department.

It has also been reported that Professor R. H. Thorp, Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Sydney, has submitted a plan.

Professor Thorp told a reporter that he first suggested a centre eighteen months ago. Interest in the idea increased recently after the announcement that Melbourne would get a similar centre.

Professor Thorp's plan is for a Poisons Centre to be set up at the Sydney University and manned by two or three highly qualified pharmacologists, one of them being on call all the time.

In Melbourne it was reported that establishment of the proposed centre at the Royal Children's Hospital was formally recommended by the Health Commission at a meeting held on February 3.

Perth medical authorities have expressed agreement

that there is need in Western Australia for a Poisons Information Centre. A Princess Margaret Hospital spokesman said that at least one child was treated at the hospital every day after having swallowed poisons. It was impossible for a doctor or anyone else to know what was contained in a substance swallowed by a child and delay in finding out could be disastrous.

From Tasmania comes the news that Tasmanian co-operation with the Victorian Poisons Information Centre when it is established is being advised by the Department of Health.

The Minister of Health, Dr. Turnbull, said a good deal of thought had been given to the possibility of establishing a centre in Tasmania, but the expense would be considerable and would bear very heavily on a small population. Co-operation with Victoria, for that reason, would be better.

Cost of Sedation

Dr. A. W. Thompson disclosed at a meeting of the British Medical Association in Christchurch recently that every night of the year one New Zealander in a hundred is put to sleep at the public expense.

He was speaking at a biennial conference on the subject of "What Sleep Costs the Welfare State," and he revealed that 4 per cent. of all prescriptions for free medicines were for sleeping pills. The cost was three pence a sleep and the annual cost one shilling per head of population.

Married women, he said, needed more than twice as many sleeping pills as their husbands.

But is this percentage astonishing? Medicines under the National Health Service are supplied to those people seeking sleep who visit medical practitioners, and the figure does not give an indication of the extent to which the healthy section of the community resorts to hypnotic drugs. Total consumption of barbiturates and other sleep producing drugs in this and other countries is enormous, but it must be borne in mind that they are prescribed for the treatment of many maladies, of which insomnia is but a symptom.

Chemist De-registered for Contempt

An unusual case is reported in the "Pharmaceutical Journal of South Africa" of December 1958.

It appears that a Mr. Collett was called to appear before a meeting of a Disciplinary Inquiry held in Pretoria when the South African Pharmacy Board con-

sidered a charge against the chemist concerned.

Mr. Collett, however, did not attend, nor was he legally represented.

It was alleged that Mr. Collett had held the Board in contempt by not replying to several letters. Two other charges were that he failed to submit a preparations book of his apprentice when called upon to do so and had failed to discharge a contract of apprenticeship and lodge a copy with the Registrar. Mr. Collett pleaded sickness on several occasions and a family bereavement. His apprentice had decided not to continue with studies and he thought it unnecessary to complete the book. As the apprentice was intending to get married he did not worry to discharge the contract.

The Board found Mr. Collett guilty of disgraceful conduct and resolved that his name be erased forthwith from the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

International Pharmaceutical Federation

The next meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Federation will be held at Zurich, Switzerland, from September 6-10, 1959, when representatives from pharmaceutical organisations and the pharmaceutical industry will foregather to participate in an interesting and varied programme.

Pharmaceutical chemists from Australia who will be visiting the Continent on or about that time and who are interested may obtain further details concerning participation from the Secretariat of the Congress.

Inquiries may be addressed to—

Prof. Dr. K. Steger-Grippi,
Pharmaceutical Institute of the Swiss Federal
Institute of Technology,
Clausiusstrasse 25,
Zurich, Switzerland.

The main subject of this Congress which will be treated in a symposium by five specialists well known all over the world is "Stability and Stabilisation of Remedies."

Besides this symposium there will be held in the following four sections short reports lasting from 20 to 30 minutes each:

- i. Pharmacognosy and cultivation of drugs
 - ii. Pharmaceutical chemistry and biochemistry
 - iii. Galenical Pharmacy
 - iv. Biology and Pharmacology.
-

Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation Scholarship

The Federal Council of the Guild has announced that Mr. K. M. Kidd, of Perth, Western Australia, has been selected to receive the Fourth Pfeiffer Scholarship.

Mr. Kidd conducts his own pharmacy at 28 Forrest Place, Perth, and has chosen for his project in the United States of America, a study of Merchandising, Display and Advertising.

Mr. Kidd also intends to carry out a study of American Pharmacy, from the commercial angle, to obtain an accurate comparison with Australian methods.

Mr. Kidd did a brilliant course in his pharmaceutical training, and since qualifying, continued his studies in other fields, including sales management, advertising and public speaking. He is a member of a Perth Rosstrum Club, which is an international organisation, fostering the art of chairmanship and public speaking.

CODE OF ETHICS

A Code of Ethics adopted by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1848 states, in general, that:

1. Physicians should have no connection with drug-stores, and that pharmacists should not further the interests of any one physician.
2. Pharmacists should not diagnose or treat diseases.
3. Pharmacists should promote open and candid intercourse between themselves.
4. Pharmacists should not attempt to undersell one another.
5. If a physician should commit an error, it is the duty of the pharmacist to correct it, all the while protecting the reputation of the physician.
6. The physician should stand between the pharmacist and the patient if the pharmacist commits an error, except when it is committed by a younger assistant accidentally engaged, or a case of culpable ignorance or carelessness of the superior.
7. Pharmacists should not intentionally sell impure drugs.
8. Pharmacists should not sell poisons indiscriminately.
9. Apprentices should be taken for a period of four years, and should be entered in a school of pharmacy at least two years before the expiration of their apprenticeship.

These same high ideals still apply in principle, but the methods of obtaining them must, of necessity, change with the years. And they have changed. The point is that if they do not continue to change, pharmacy will not come to a standstill—it will regress.—"American Professional Pharmacist."

STATEMENT OF MOTIVATING REASONS FOR CODE OF ETHICS

The Rules of Deontology to which we must all submit, irrespective of where we may chance to be carrying out our profession, can be divided into two categories: Firstly, those provided by law or official regulations and which are either exclusive to the pharmaceutical profession or derive from commercial or industrial obligations binding upon the pharmacist. Being of a legislative character, they can vary from country to country or from period to period.

Secondly, those deriving from the natural law, these are eternal as they only depend on conscience.

The Code of Deontology should state all rules binding on the pharmacist, and the International Pharmaceutical Federation, which includes all persons actively engaged in pharmacy, shall be responsible for ensuring that all international professional duties are respected in order to safeguard all traditions of honour and dignity and to ensure the moral integrity and independence of the pharmaceutical profession.

The means and sanctions available to the I.P.F. to accomplish its mission will have to be decided to a second stage.

—Extract from a paper on International Code of Ethics for Pharmacists, by Frank Arnal, France.

SCIENCE SECTION

EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

STABILITY OF CHLORAMPHENICOL IN BUFFERED SOLUTIONS

By N. Broadhurst and S. E. Wright,

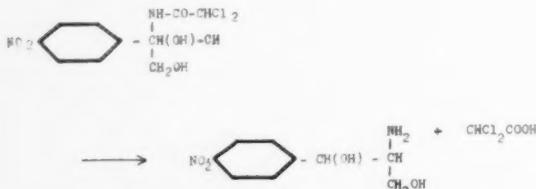
(Department of Pharmacy, University of Sydney.)

Chloramphenicol is used in buffered solutions for ophthalmic purposes in order to reduce irritation. The A.P.F., 1955, includes a formula for Eye Drops of Chloramphenicol which contains 0.25% (its normal aqueous solubility) in a phosphate buffer at pH 6. The solubility of chloramphenicol is, however, increased with rise in pH and a 0.5% solution in a borax-boric acid buffer has recently been introduced in Great Britain.¹

Chloramphenicol is reported to be stable to heat in simple aqueous solutions (a simple solution in water may be boiled for one hour without decomposition) and the A.P.F. requires that Chloramphenicol Eye Drops be subject to heat treatment at 100 deg. C. for thirty minutes. Under these conditions its stability may be much lower.

The only information published about the thermal stability of chloramphenicol at varying pH values is that of Higuchi, Marcus and Bias^{2,3} and Brunzell⁴.

Higuchi and co-workers, using two methods of analysis, (a) microbiological and (b) a column chromatographic adsorption method whereby the chloramphenicol is eluted from silicic acid with 10% ethyl acetate in chloroform, demonstrated that mono-hydrogen phosphate ions, citrate-citric acid buffer and acetate-acetic acid buffer all catalyse the hydrolysis of the amide linkage as shown.



Higuchi and co-workers carried out their experiments at temperatures above 80 deg. C., and measured the half-life of the chloramphenicol in the different buffer solutions. Brunzell⁴ has shown that chloramphenicol in aqueous solution loses half its activity at 20-22 deg. C. in

ARTICLES

- Stability of Chloramphenicol in Buffered Solutions
- Modern Scientific Themes
- Pharmacy's Responsibilities
- Dispensing Tolerances
- The Value of Cortisone Therapy
- Coating Tablets with Polyvinylpyrrolidone and Acetylated Monoglyceride
- The International Pharmacopoeia
- Prescribing Changes After 10 Years N.H.S.
- Chlorthiazide
- Who Discovered Chloroform?
- Sodium and Potassium Antimony Tartrate Injections
- The Centenary of "Darwinism"
- British Hydrocarbon Chemicals to Double Output
- A Germ-Free Laboratory
- Conditions for the Preservation of Gum Tragacanth Jellies.
- Hashish Addiction.
- Petrochemical Industry for Australia.
- The Stability of an Ophthalmic Solution of Resorcinol.
- Adrenal Cortical Hormones and Formation of Histamine and 5-Hydroxytryptamine.

290 days, and that it loses 14% of activity in a borax buffer buffered at pH 7.4 under the same conditions.

We have now measured the stability of chloramphenicol in the A.P.F. Eye Drops as well as under varying conditions of temperature, time and pH. Also, an examination has been made of the stability of buffered solutions of chloramphenicol under different conditions of storage.

Method

It is not possible to measure decomposition of chloramphenicol spectrophotometrically as the maximum of its spectrum is almost identical with that of the main decomposition product, p-nitro phenyl 2-amino 1:3 propanediol.

The method used in this work followed that of Brunzell⁵. The aqueous phase was acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid and extracted three times with 15 ml. of ethyl acetate. The combined ethyl acetate extracts were washed three times with 10 ml. of water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate before removing by distillation and weighing the residue.

Experiments showed that recoveries of 100 per cent. of chloramphenicol could be obtained by this method.

Experimental and Results

¹⁴C-loramphenicol was dissolved in borax buffer solutions of pH 6.0, 7.0 and 8.0 and the solution treated as follows:

- 0.5 per cent., autoclaved at 115 deg. C. for 30 minutes.
- 0.5 per cent. heated at 100 deg. C. for 30 minutes.
- 0.25 per cent. heated at 100 deg. C. for 30 minutes.

For comparison 0.25% solutions in water and in phosphate buffer at pH 7 were heated for 30 minutes at 100 deg. C.

10 ml. of each mixture was taken for every estimation and all the results shown represent the mean figure for at least four extractions.

The results are shown in Tables I and II.

Information as to the stability of chloramphenicol on storage was obtained by keeping 0.5% solutions in borax buffers of pH 6 and 7 at temperatures of 27 deg. C. and 50 deg. C., and also solutions at pH 6 at 70 deg. C.

The results can be seen in Figures I and II. It was

P.A.A.

The
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

22nd Conference

ADELAIDE

May 25 - June 2, 1959

Members of any recognised pharmaceutical organisation may attend and take part in the various discussions.

The Conference will be officially opened by His Excellency the Governor of South Australia, in the new Union Hall of the Adelaide University, on the evening of Monday, May 25.

There will be nine business Sessions during the Conference, and discussion will cover many facets of professional pharmaceutical practice.

Provision will be made for special group meetings to be held by the Pharmacy Boards, Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., and the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., Society of Hospital Pharmacists, and Women Pharmaceutical Chemists.

The social programme will consist of a Civic Reception by the Lord Mayor of Adelaide, two Dinners, a Theatre Evening, a Scenic Tour through the Barossa Valley with a Barbecue and informal Dance in the country, and a Ball.

The Adelaide Conference Committee has been planning and organising for many months, and they anticipate welcoming a record number of local and interstate Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Further details may be obtained, or accommodation reserved, by contacting the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide.

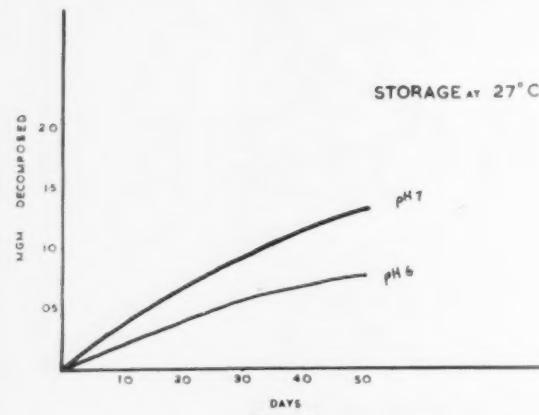


Fig. I

found, however, that when the amount of decomposition was greater than about 15%, dichloracetic acid was extracted by the ethyl acetate and this caused erroneous results. To correct this error, the amount of dichloracetic acid in the extract was estimated by titration with N/100 NaOH and the weights of extracted material corrected accordingly.

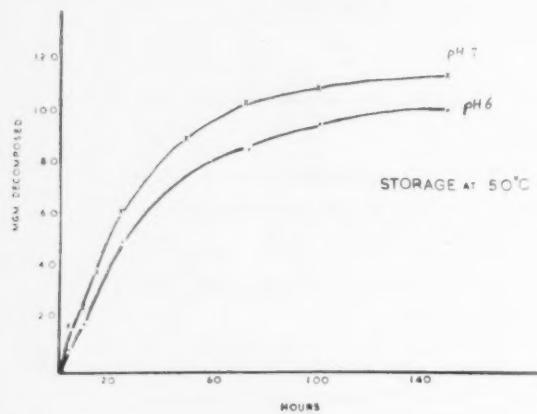


Fig. II

The curve in Figure II shows a levelling off after 40 hours when the amount of decomposition was greater than 15 per cent. Figure II shows the result after correcting for the dichloracetic acid extracted.

Conclusions and Summary

We conclude from these results:

- Chloramphenicol should be dispensed in a borax buffer solution of pH 6.0.
- Decomposition of the chloramphenicol in a 0.25% solution is less than that of a 0.5% solution when heated at 100 deg. C. for half an hour.
- It is recommended that the A.P.F. formula be changed from the phosphate buffer to that of a borax-boric acid buffer since the monohydrogen phosphate ions catalyse the destruction of the molecule.

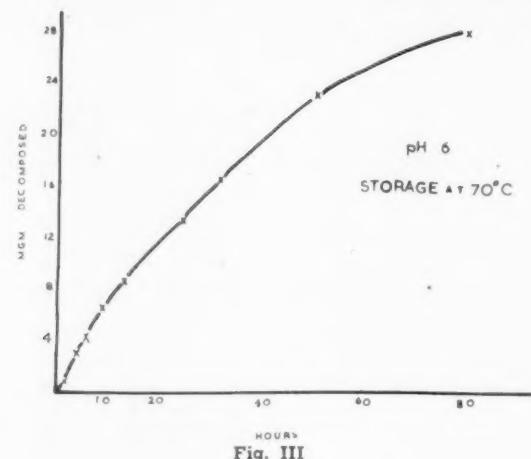


Fig. III

4. Suggested formulae is—

Chloramphenicol	.....	0.50 g.
Borax	.....	0.15 g.
Boric acid	.....	4.20 g.
Preservative	.....	q.s.
Distilled water	.....	100 ml.

Dissolve the chloramphenicol in the buffer solution at 95-98 deg. C. by shaking. Solution is obtained very quickly. The solution should then be cooled as quickly as possible to prevent decomposition.

TABLE I
Stability of Chloramphenicol in Borax Buffers
(50 mgm. used for each extraction)

Concentration	Method	pH Value	Percentage Decomposed
0.5%	Autoclaved at 115°C.	6 7 8	5.2 16.4 22.0
	Boiling at 100°C.	6 7 8	3.2 4.4 7.0
0.25%	Boiling at 100°C.	6 7 8	1.2 2.0 4.2

TABLE II
Comparison of Stability of Chloramphenicol in Different Buffers.
(50 mgm. used for each extraction)

Method	Solution	pH Value	Concen- tration	Percen- tage Decom- position
Boiling at 100°C. for 30 minutes	Distilled Water	7.0	0.25%	1.6
	Phosphate Buffer	6.0	0.25%	5.2
	Borax Buffer	6.0	0.25%	1.2

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- A. H. Fenton, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, **121**, 67, 1955.
- T. Higuchi, A. Marcus and C. Bias, *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Scientific Edition*, **43**, 129, 1954.
- Idem, *Ibid*, **43**, 135, 1954.
- A. Brunzell, *Svensk. Farm. Tidskr.*, **6**, 126, 1957.
- A. Brunzell, *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, **8**, 329, 1956.

MODERN SCIENTIFIC THEMES

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, London, December 1, the President—Sir Cyril Hinshelwood—delivered an address on the great central themes of natural science. One of his topics was

THE ANALYSIS OF CELL FUNCTION

and this was reported in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, December 6, as follows:—

Of various ways in which cell function could be studied one was the careful observation and interpretation of the behaviour of intact cells in growth and adaptation. Another was the detailed study of individual enzymes and their "induction." Lately much attention had been given to methods which sought to analyse the cell function into single elements, for example, by the investigation of the biochemical potentialities of cell extracts, and cell fragments, mitochondria, and photoplasts, and of the related question of "metabolic pools" in cells. The enzymatic functions of different fractions could be tested, and the relative proportions of different constituents in the various fractions determined. The localisation of functions in the various size ranges appeared to vary with the organism studied and with the technique of disintegration employed.

Sometimes a given function was shown predominantly by one fraction, for example, the supernatant fluid left after centrifuging, sometimes by several fractions. One observation of great interest was that a clear preparation of certain cellular juices to which manganous ions were added might after a period of delay give rise to particles (to which the term "protomorphs" has been given). These possessed variable synthetic ability and seemed to represent an intermediate state between the organisations of the cell and the disorganised condition of the juice. These and other observations showed that the organisation of the cell was departmentalised and perhaps in a hierarchical manner, protein and nucleic acid being in a structural relation within particles, and particles themselves forming structural arrays in the cell.

Intact cells studied under abnormal conditions had also yielded valuable observations. For example, in the presence of certain drugs protein synthesis might be held up while ribonucleic acid synthesis continued. In one system it was found if RNA was formed without protein, and then protein synthesis was allowed to occur subsequently, the preformed RNA did not participate in that synthesis, which was linked only with that of the DNA simultaneously made. Certain mutant bacteria required thymine and would not multiply in its absence, being unable to synthesise the DNA necessary for cell division. They might, however, form protein and RNA, and the resulting unbalanced growth might subsequently prove lethal. If the mutant also required a specific amino acid, withholding of it restrained the unbalanced growth and increased the ultimate survival. A strain requiring both thymine and phenylalanine was incubated first in phenylalanine without thymine and then vice versa: something occurred in the first stage which permitted in the second stage a doubling of the DNA without formation of RNA. A somewhat similar control operated in the process whereby cells from which thymine was withheld could be brought into a state where addition of thymine would cause all to divide together, a "synchronisation" process, which had been earlier effected by manipulation of the growth temperature of cells. By special staining devices Holt and his collaborators had located areas of specialised enzyme activity in the cell. In rat-liver cells enzymes having normally a peripheral distribution gathered together during the process of mitosis and clustered towards the nuclear region, themselves going through a characteristic series of movements before dispersing finally to the surface regions of the daughter cells. That intimate communion of enzyme material with the nucleus during the mitosis process was

an impressive reminder that the cytoplasm should not be regarded as an inert passenger without significance in reproduction.

(Note.—For an account of the whole of the President's lecture see *Nature*, December 13, 1958.)

PHARMACY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Population Problems

At the conclusion of his address to students of the School of Pharmacy, London (see this Journal, January, 1959), Sir Henry Dale said:—

"We are being warned that our modern medicine, by its very success, seems destined to produce a more insidious, but not less certain peril, to the permanence of our human race, if we just leave things to continue on their present course. Those warnings have nothing to do with abuses of self-medication, or with the dangers of addiction, but only with what can be foreseen as inevitable effects, upon world conditions, of medical practice and policy at their ethical and scientific best. It is predicted that the total population of the world, at present about 2,000 millions, will double itself again in about the next half century, and will then begin to threaten to outgrow the possibilities of provision for its own subsistence. Apart from any question of quantitative precision, I do not think that it can be doubted that the threat is here, or that its realisation cannot be long delayed unless something is done to prevent it.

Pharmacy's Responsibility

It is surely proper to recognise the major share which medicine and pharmacy must accept in the responsibility for that prospect of an ultimate imbalance between the world's population and its material resources. I think, indeed, that we ought to begin to ask ourselves, what we are going to do about it. Is anybody going to suggest that researches in medicine and pharmacy should be halted, or that the application of what they have already made available, and will continue to offer for the still more effective mastery of disease and saving of life, should be in any way restricted? We may be sure that any such suggestion would encounter the fierce opposition which it would deserve.

We may regard as certain that nobody will tolerate the idea of preventing the eventual over-population of the world by withholding the ever more effective means for the preservation of post-conceptual lives. That has been, and will remain, the accepted function of medicine, and of pharmacy as its associate. That being so, medicine and pharmacy must find some other way of meeting their share of responsibility for the imbalance which they are so efficiently helping to create, and for the ultimate human tragedy which it threatens. The only way left open to them seems to be an extension of their proper and recognised function to the regulated control of the production of the new lives, for the preservation of which, when once they have been produced, they will still be bound to use their best available and ever-improving knowledge and means. It seems to me, indeed, that there is much to be gained by removing this matter of birth-control from whatever remains of its furtive associations, so that it may be recognised as a most important aspect of the duty of medicine and pharmacy to the future, to the already not very distant future, indeed, of humanity. I think that the time has come when we should advocate that the whole subject should be discussed at the highest levels, in all its aspects, and raised to the full dignity of a proper and important objective, for all that the best of medical and pharmaceutical research might be able to offer towards its eventual solution. Social and moral traditions seem to me only to increase the urgency."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, November 15, 1958.

DISPENSING TOLERANCES

Dr. J. G. Dare, University of Leeds, recently addressed the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on the question of Dispensing Tolerances.

He said (*The Chemist and Druggist*, December 20, 1958) that some pharmacists thought that if apparatus were used correctly a "perfect" result would be obtained.

Dr. Dare quoted the allowable limits for sodium bicarbonate (99-101 per cent. of NaHCO_3), potassium bromide (not less than 98.5 per cent., KBr), and dilute hydrochloric acid (9.5 to 10.5 per cent. w/w HCl). Measurements of liquids and solids were always approximate—that was another variation. The function of a medicine was to make a product with the therapeutic effect required by the doctor. Variations might be calculated in two ways: A synthetic method (adding all the variations together, e.g., drug purity, apparatus, etc.) and an analytical method (dissolving a fixed quantity of a drug in water and making up to volume, then analysing).

Three factors had to be taken into account when looking for inaccuracies: Measurement (liquids or solids); making up to volume; personal idiosyncrasy. Dr. Dare had experimented by using seven dispensers, seven balances, seven 2-dr. weights and seven 2-dr. and 10 fl. oz. measures. Each dispenser used every scale, every measure and every weight. There were thus forty-nine variations. The exercises were to weigh 2 dr. potassium bicarbonate, dissolve in water and make up to 8 fl. oz.; and to measure 2 fl. dr. of dilute hydrochloric acid and make up to 8 fl. oz. with water. In the first test the weighings were "remarkably accurate," but standard deviation on the finished product was from 1.55 to 3.28 per cent.; and in the second test the standard deviation was from 3.49 to 5.25 per cent. Exercises were performed at leisure and at high speed. The mean standard deviation at leisure was 2.01 per cent. and at speed, 3.56 per cent. It was found that the stamped 2-dr. measures varied by up to 6.03 per cent. On several occasions it was noticed that each dispenser had a consistent error. Dr. Dare remarked that when measures were placed on a stand at eye level, personal error was reduced. The greatest errors were found when liquids were measured, and made up to volume in liquid, holding the measure in the hand.

THE VALUE OF CORTISONE THERAPY

In the section "Progress in Therapy," *The Retail Chemist*, June, 1958, the contributor "Medico-Pharmacist" wrote:

The risk associated with the use of many new therapeutic agents has frequently been mentioned in these columns and it is certainly a matter for serious consideration how far these risks are justifiable. A recent case brought this fact to mind once more. A man in his middle-sixties had been undergoing a prolonged course of cortico-steroid treatment for an intractable skin condition that in the past had been pronounced incurable. The results were excellent and he was once more able to live a normal existence. However, the need for a prostatectomy arose and although he was physically fit and a good subject for the operation and was carefully watched by the physician, he developed suprarenal failure and although he weathered this, he died of heart failure a few days later. Yet, prior to the operation there was no history of any cardiac disability.

It is well known that cortisone inhibits suprarenal cortical activity and large doses over long periods present definite withdrawal problems as there is present an atrophied adrenal cortex which takes a considerable

period of time to resume normal activity; consequently the patient may be in a critical state for some time.

Two recent papers on the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis by cortico-steroids illustrated these points as both devoted a good deal of space to the discussion of complications. The first of these dealt with the use of corticotrophin, which appears to be more manageable than cortisone. The author's conclusions were that although the basic course of the disease is unaffected, the patient may get a considerable degree of relief by the suppression of the inflammation and be able to carry on in a fairly normal manner.

The second report dealt with the value of prednisone and stated that 50 per cent. of the patients treated showed improvement of function and 90 per cent. obtained symptomatic relief.

In their summary these authors put forward three fundamental questions: "Does the drug give a substantial degree of relief in a high proportion of patients?" to which they answer "Yes." Secondly, "is such relief maintained and for how long?" (The authors were satisfied with their results, but admit that they may be subject to misinterpretation). And thirdly, they ask if the benefits outweigh the risks. They consider that they do, but qualify this by suggesting the use of prednisone in selected cases such as a wage-earner near to incapacity and the mother unable to cope with home and family.

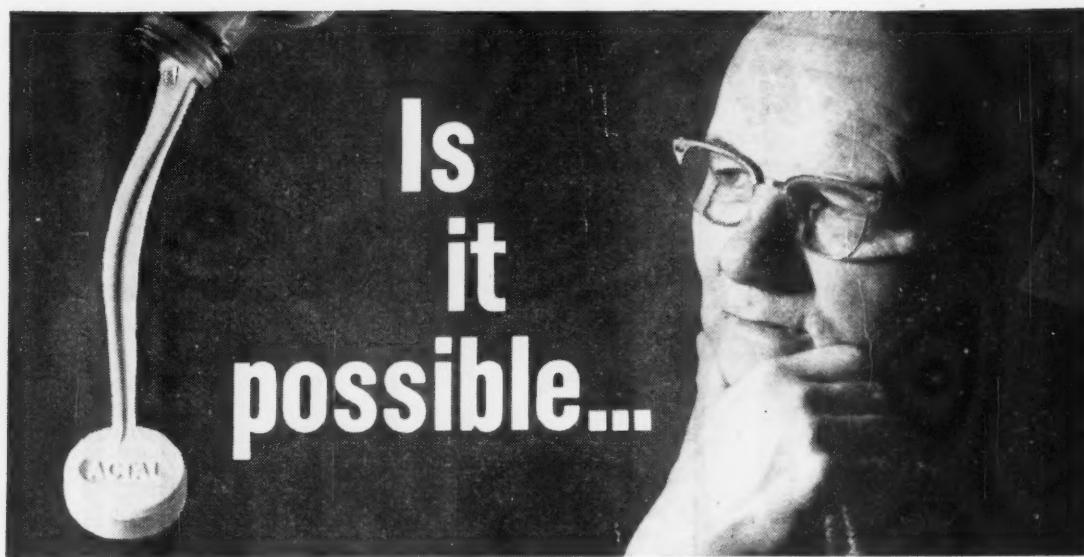
An editorial which appeared in the same journal as these reports says: "Once steroid therapy has been continued for more than a few months it is difficult to stop it, although the benefits are likely to decrease and the complications to increase with each year of treatment. From this it follows that the best indication for steroid treatment is a short expectation of life." But it is pointed out that most cases of rheumatoid arthritis do not come in this category, and in most of them improvement can be achieved by conservative methods, hence it is unwise to embark on steroid therapy unless for some special reason.

COATING TABLETS WITH POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE AND ACETYLATED MONOGLYCERIDE

Ahsan, S. S., and Blaug, S. M., *Drug Standards* 26:29 (1958).

Two film-forming materials were investigated with regard to their effectiveness in the coating of tablets using conventional pan-coating equipment. An alcoholic solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone was applied to compressed tablets in four steps in a coating pan. Experimentally, 9.6, 3, and 2 ml. volumes of the solution were applied in sequence to 500 tablets. Treatment sequence after each such addition of solution was: two-minute rotation in pan, two-minute rotation with warm air, one-minute standing with warm air. The coatings were found to be uniform, smooth, and hard but brittle. Polyethylene glycol 600 was then included and the proportions varied in order to eliminate the brittleness of the coating. The formula selected as most satisfactory was: polyvinylpyrrolidone 5 per cent. w/v, polyethylene glycol 600 2 per cent. w/v, 70 per cent. alcohol sufficient to make 100 per cent. (Solution A). The coating produced with this solution was described as being uniform, smooth, hard, non-tacky, non-brittle and having an average thickness of about 0.0017 inch.

The solution was then modified to include, in addition, acetylated monoglyceride 5 per cent. w/v (Solution B). The technique of application was the same except that the tablets and solution were warmed in order to insure complete solution of the acetylated monoglyceride and a uniform coat. Colour coating was accomplished



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ACT-AL controls gastric pH at the ideal level of 3.5 to 4.5 for up to 90 minutes without "acid rebound" or digestive upsets, because ACT-AL is fully reactive in tablet form. Special processing ensures that ACT-AL loses no antacid activity on drying and tabletting, but still reacts about 2½ times as rapidly as the best dried aluminium hydroxide gel tested, and over 4 times as rapidly as most samples.¹

With ACT-AL, "acidity" sufferers can forget the tedious ritual of bottle and spoon three or four times daily because ACT-AL provides the means of fast acid relief anywhere, anytime.

ACT-AL is packed in an attractive

blue, yellow and white carton, containing 6 cellophane strips of 8 tablets each. Each tablet contains 360 mg. of ACT-AL material. ACT-AL is offered at 60/- per dozen, list less usual discounts, to retail at 7/6 each—a handsome margin. This profit can be lifted to 108.3% if you buy now on the special ACT-AL introductory offer.

Heavy ethical promotion is already making ACT-AL a familiar name to doctors. So stock ACT-AL—the ultimate in treating hyperacidity.

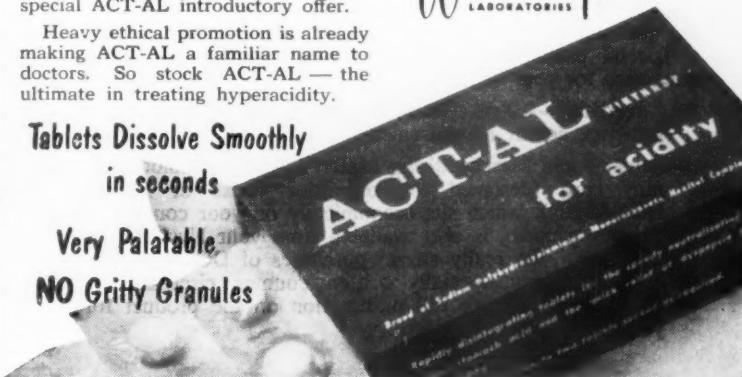
Tablets Dissolve Smoothly
in seconds

Very Palatable

NO Gritty Granules

I. Gwilt, J. R., Livingstone, J. L., and
Robertson, A.: J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 10:770.
Dec., 1958. 10A59

Winthrop
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NYAL DOLAMIN TABLETS

Packed in 36's in the popular unbreakable plastic pack. Profitably priced at 36/- per dozen list and 4/6 retail.

by dissolving or dispersing the colour in the coating solution and applying it to the coated tablets. Polishing of the coated tablets was accomplished by the use of a carbon tetrachloride solution containing 150 gr. carnauba wax and 75 gr. white wax per pint.

The disintegration time of tablets coated with Solution P was 1030 seconds; for Solution A, 933 seconds; and for uncoated tablets, 953 seconds. Thus it would seem that the disintegration time was not affected appreciably by this coating. The durability of the tablets coated with Solution B was markedly superior to that of uncoated tablets. Resistance to high humidity was greatest with tablets coated with Solution B. They were unaffected by storage for five months at a temperature of 37 deg. C. and 90 per cent. relative humidity. Those coated with Solution A showed slight softening, while uncoated tablets showed marked softening under the same storage conditions.

The authors concluded that these film-coating materials provided an effective coating for tablets. The film did not appreciably increase the size of the tablet and it could be applied simply and quickly. The film was uniform, smooth, durable and resistant to humid storage conditions. The coating material is also non-caloric and non-toxic.—*Am. J. Pharm.*, August, 1958.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA

The publication of the first edition of the International Pharmacopoeia (Volume I in 1951, Volume II in 1955) gave promise of greater uniformity in drug standards and was hailed as a considerable achievement at that time. However, it is clear that much of the first edition is outdated and will need continual revision and amendment if it is to remain useful as a source of information for the preparation of monographs for the national pharmacopoeias, formularies, codices and the like. This week an Expert Committee, meeting in Geneva, is working on the preparation of a second edition of the International Pharmacopoeia, and discussing ways of supplementing this work by supplying data on new drugs to the national administrations at an early stage. Such a service would be bound to encounter teething troubles, but would undoubtedly be worth while if it could provide information before it can be found in pharmacopoeias and other reference books. It would be a welcome addition to the pharmaceutical services provided by the World Health Organisation.—*Pharm. J.*, November 15, 1958.

PRESCRIBING CHANGES AFTER 10 YEARS' N.H.S.

The change-over from traditional mixtures to factory-prepared and packed tablets and similar products during the ten years of the Health Service has altered, but not diminished the pharmacist's responsibilities. This was said by the Minister of Health, Mr. Walker-Smith, when he addressed the Executive Councils' Association at Torquay (England) on October 24.

In 1948 traditional mixtures accounted for 33.3 per cent. of the total of N.H.S. medicines and tablets and similar products for 29.2 per cent. In 1957 the respective percentages were 18 and 43.1.—(*Manufacturing Chemist*, November, 1958.)

CHLOROTHIAZIDE

A New Oral Diuretic

Chlorothiazide (6-chloro-7-sulphamyl-1, 2, 4-benzothiadiazine, 1, 1-dioxide), a new, orally effective diuretic, was the subject of a Symposium by the Biology Section of the New York Academy of Sciences, which included a paper by two scientists from Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, Dr. Karl H. Beyer and Dr. James M. Sprague.

From a pharmacological viewpoint the work had begun in 1947 when, under Dr. Beyer's direction, a study was undertaken of kidney function in relation to excretion of penicillin. Because of the functional relationship existing between heart and kidney, the work was subsequently expanded into a study of the kidney function in relationship to cardiovascular diseases.

It was about this time that the relationship between salt and cardiovascular disease was increasingly being recognised. It was postulated that cardiac patients would benefit from normal salt intake if a safe, orally effective drug were available to prevent its absorption on a daily basis.

Thus a search began seven years ago for an agent which would promote the excretion of sodium and chloride, the two ions of salt, in equal amounts, without upsetting the excretion of other electrolytes.

Chlorothiazide belongs to a relatively obscure class of chemical compounds called benzothiadiazines. It was the first potent non-mercurial compound to promote the excretion of sodium and chloride in nearly equal amounts. Synthesis of the compound was reported by Drs. Novello and Sprague in the April, 1957, issue of the "J.A.C.S."

Pharmacologically, chlorothiazide is unique in that it has some of the properties of a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, but its effect on salt and water excretion resembles that of potent organo-mercurial diuretic agents. Yet it is as effective orally as the latter are by injection. The pharmacological tests also revealed that neither metabolic acidosis nor refractoriness developed over prolonged administration even at dosages higher than those used therapeutically. It was active under experimental conditions of acidosis or alkalosis, restoring the electrolyte balance.

The compound was found to have a "very low" order of toxicity when administered acutely or chronically. It is eliminated rapidly from the body.

The summary of the New York Academy symposium indicates that chlorothiazide has been found as potent orally as the parenteral mercurials. Tolerance has not developed, and side-effects have been insignificant. No instances of acidosis have been reported, although hypochlaemic alkalosis and hypokalaemia have been encountered when salt restriction was rigid or therapy especially strenuous.—"Retail Chemist," February, 1958.

WHO DISCOVERED CHLOROFORM?

Liebig or Soubeiran

The Manufacturing Chemist, November, 1958, had the following interesting historical note:—

Although Liebig is generally credited with the first preparation of pure chloroform some people attribute this achievement to a lesser-known chemist, Eugène Soubeiran. The centenary of Soubeiran's death—he died in his native city of Paris in 1858, aged 61—provides an

occasion to remedy the deficiencies of his biographers. First he was chief pharmacist at a major hospital and then director of the central pharmacy serving all the Paris hospitals. He then went to be Professor at the Ecole de Pharmacie. A member of the Academy, he wrote notable texts on pharmacy and on applications of botany in pharmacy; he wrote a manual of pharmaceutical theory and practice and was responsible for a French pharmacy codex as well as dictionaries of industrial pharmacy and of practical medicine.

Samuel Guthrie's preparation of chloroform in "A clean copper still" using 3 lb. of chloride of lime and "two gallons of well-flavoured alcohol" was simply the preparation of a solution of chloroform in aqueous spirit. Guthrie did suggest redistilling to obtain a more concentrated solution, but he did not use sufficient water in the first operation. Moreover, his solution of chloroform in alcohol was more of a quack remedy or means of producing a "lively flow of animal spirits and loquacity" as he and his friends themselves experienced at parties.

In 1831 Liebig, at Giessen, and Soubeiran, in Paris, independently discovered the true preparation of chloroform as an organic compound rather than as an alcoholic solution for use at "chloroform parties". Liebig was studying the action of chlorine on alcohol when he obtained first chloral hydrate, then liquid chloral, a product he found to be decomposed by solutions of alkalis into a formate and a new chlorine compound, one which was also formed in quantity by distilling alcohol with chloride of lime. This preparation was summarised in the same issue of the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* for October, 1831, that included Soubeiran's full paper on what he called "Ether Bichlorique," a liquid he obtained by heating a concentrated slurry of bleaching-powder with alcohol. Soubeiran washed his chloroform with water to remove alcohol, dried it over calcium chloride, and redistilled it to yield a liquid "of pleasant odour and sweet taste." In contrast to Liebig's belief that chloroform was a chloride of carbon, the French chemist also noted the combined hydrogen, a step towards the true formula assigned by Dumas in 1834.

Soubeiran described his preparation to the Academy in October, 1831, and further described his work in the *Journal de Pharmacie* in December of that year. Liebig gave his accounts in Poggendorff's *Annalen* in November, 1831, and February, 1832, as well as in his own *Annalen* for February. As with other discoveries there arose claims by different writers for priority for Soubeiran or for Liebig, according to their prejudices. Liebig claimed priority and went so far as to assert that in November, 1831, Soubeiran had no knowledge of "Ether bichlorique." Thanks to the studies of Dr. L. Dobbie, of Edinburgh and Dr. M. Speter, of Berlin, the matter was cleared up and a slight priority was established for Soubeiran. Dr. Speter found that an abstract of the paper Soubeiran presented before the Academy had appeared in the Paris publication, *La Lycée*, in October, 1831.

SODIUM AND POTASSIUM ANTIMONY TARTRATE INJECTIONS

The Effects of Sterilisation and Storage on Toxicity

By G. F. Somers, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., and T. D. Whittet, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A.

(Abstract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," Dec. 27, 1958)

The antimony tartrates are still widely used for the treatment of schistosomiasis. There is no doubt that

they are toxic drugs. There are numerous reports of reactions and some fatalities following their use. Various authorities have at one time or another suggested that heating and/or storage may increase the toxicity of solutions, but there are apparently no reported chemical or pharmacological tests to support this.

Solutions were prepared and subjected to various sterilisation or storage procedures. The toxicities of these solutions were determined in white mice. Mortalities were observed over 48 hours, and the LD₅₀ doses and their limits of error were calculated.

Sterilisation involved autoclaving at 115° C. for 39 minutes, steaming for 30 minutes or filtration. Sterility tests were carried out.

Storage involved temperatures of 4° C. room temperature, or 40° C. for 3 and 12 month periods.

The experiments show no increase in toxicity of the solutions after any of the above procedures, and suggest that untoward effects and fatalities in patients are presumably due to incorrectly prepared solutions, or, more probably, to idiosyncrasy or hypersensitivity.

The work also brought to notice the fact that sodium antimony tartrate solutions show discolouration on heating, and that this may be prevented by 0.1% sodium metabisulphite. Other preservatives, 0.1% ascorbic acid and 0.2% sodium edetate, were tested and found not to effect toxicity; however, sodium edetate proved incompatible, giving a white precipitate.

It should also be noted that precipitation of crystals may occur in refrigerated solutions, and these must be redissolved before use. (D.L.)

THE CENTENARY OF "DARWINISM"

In a review of the contribution of the Linnean Society (Great Britain) to the Darwin-Wallace Centenary, in *Nature*, November 15, 1958, Dr. G. S. Carter writes:-

"The Linnean Society has issued a special number of its journal in celebration of the centenary of the first publication of the theory of evolution by natural selection in the papers of Darwin and Wallace given to the Society in 1858. The number contains thirteen papers, mostly by Fellows of the Society. Three of these deal with Darwin and the development of his theory during the intervening century, and the rest with modern work on evolution, five botanical and five zoological."

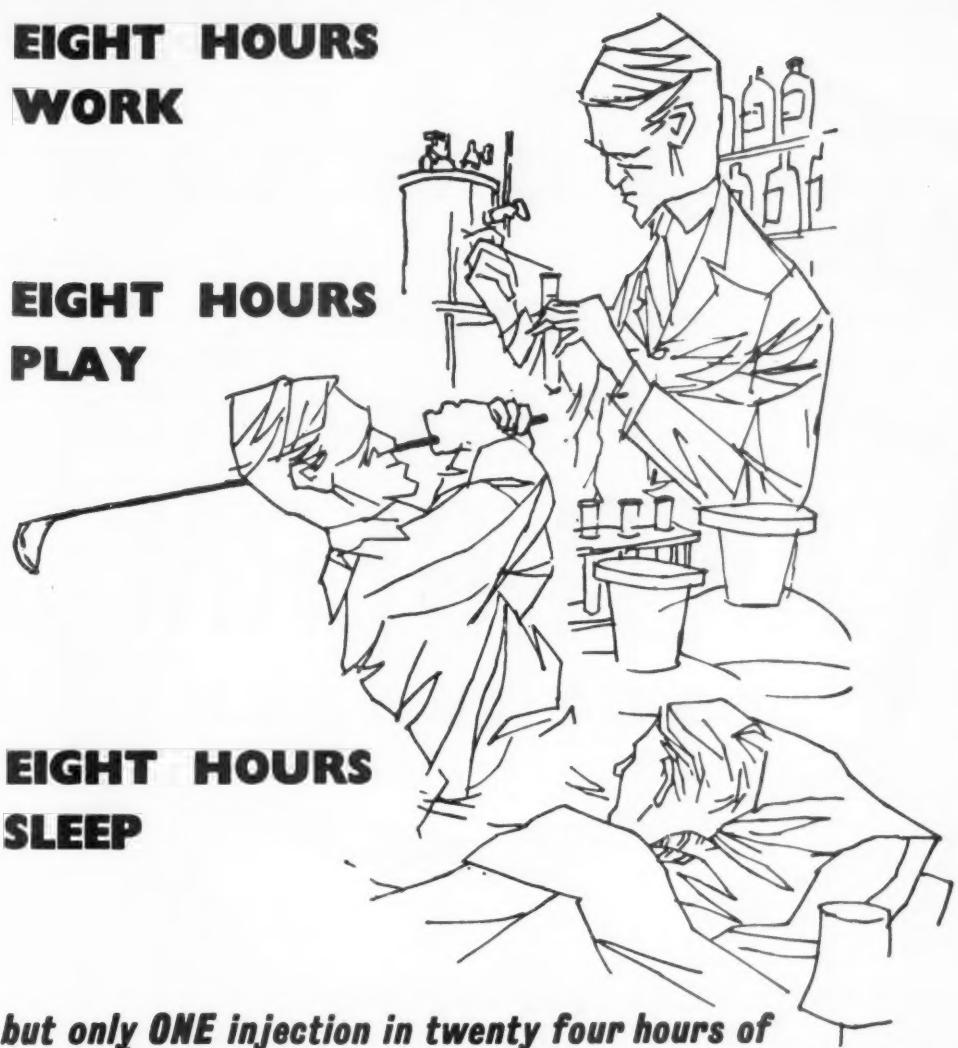
The first of the three contributions on Darwin's life and theory is Sir Julian Huxley's lecture on "The Emergence of Darwinism," which was given at the inaugural meeting of the fifteenth International Congress of Zoology last July. The lecture is an evaluation of Darwin's work in the light of our more recent knowledge. In particular, Huxley stresses the part of good fortune in Darwin's career, especially in providing him with the background required for his work. Even his delay in publishing his theory was fortunate, for the world was not ready for it earlier. So also was the intervention of Wallace, without which he might never have published, or, at least, not in the readable form in which it appeared. The lecture gave a most appropriate introduction to the Congress—as it also does to this publication—in emphasising Darwin's outstanding quality as a biologist, not always sufficiently appreciated in modern times.

In his essay on Darwin's views on embryology and evolution, Sir Gavin de Beer discusses chiefly how far Darwin believed in Haeckel's theory of recapitulation. In the first edition of "The Origin" he was unwilling to accept the essential thesis of the theory, that life histories evolve by addition of new stages at their ends, but he seems to have been persuaded by Fritz Muller and

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Haeckel to a still somewhat cautious acceptance, being in this matter led astray, perhaps because he realised that his knowledge of embryology was not wide. de Beer also believes that in at least one quotation Darwin anticipates the theory of paedomorphosis. This seems to me at least doubtful; the quotation can be read as doing no more than express doubts about the more extreme forms of the recapitulation theory.

In his article on "Darwin, Wallace and 'Pre-adaptation,'" Dr. Harrison Matthews discusses the intellectual climate at the time of the publication of "The Origin," emphasising, as did Sir Julian Huxley, the value to Darwin of the progress of thought in the preceding years and of the fact that in 1859—but not ten years earlier—younger men such as T. H. Huxley were available to support the new theory.

As a zoologist and not a botanist, I cannot discuss the botanical papers in detail. In his presidential address on fossil plants, Dr. Hamshaw Thomas gives an account of a great deal of recent work and shows that much evolution in plants has been by development of new structures rather than by modification of structures already present—the parts of the flower are not modified leaves. Dr. W. B. Turrill, in his Hooker Lecture, discusses the evolution of floras, with special reference to the Balkan Peninsula; Dr. E. J. H. Corner has a paper on change of function in the organs of plants and the part it has played in evolution; Professor I. Manton writes on chromosome numbers and the phylogeny of ferns; and Dr. Darnley Gibbs on the production of chemical substances in plants.

The longest of the zoological papers is Dr. S. M. Manton's summary of her work on locomotion in the arthropods. This will be useful to many who are not specialists in the subject and find her original papers longer than they can absorb. Professor O. M. B. Bulman has an interesting paper on the evolution of colonial form in the graptolites, and Dr. E. B. Ford writes on the work of the Oxford zoologists on evolution in natural populations. In a paper on the problems of reptile classification, Mr. F. R. Parrington discusses much recent work and comes to the conclusion that there is no reason for thinking the reptiles diaphyletic; all their groups are descended from primitive captorhinomorphs which were already reptiles. Finally, Dr. G. Pontecorvo writes on the versatility in evolution shown by the hereditary systems of organisms, both in typical holozygotic reproduction and in more primitive types."

Anyone interested in one or more of the many subjects dealt with in these papers will find something of value in this publication. It seems an excellent way to celebrate the centenary.

BRITISH HYDROCARBON CHEMICALS TO DOUBLE OUTPUT

Capacity for the production of olefins for the manufacture of petroleum chemicals by British Hydrocarbon Chemicals Ltd. will be more than doubled by the installation of a third ethylene plant at Grangemouth, due to be completed by the middle of 1960.

The Secretary of State for Scotland, the Rt. Hon. John Maclay, inaugurated this latest expansion at Grangemouth by driving the first pile of the new project on October 17.

Production of ethylene and other olefins commenced in 1951, and was expanded in 1956 with the completion of a second unit. The third plant will have a capacity greater than that of the first and second units combined. It will be the largest plant of its kind outside the U.S.A. and will be considerably bigger than any other such plant so far planned in Europe.

The additional ethylene produced will enable existing ethylene utilisation plants, and the Rigidex polyethylene plant now under construction, to be operated at full capacity. Sufficient ethylene and other olefins will also become available to enable a further programme of development to be undertaken.

With the completion of the project and of the polyethylene and phenol plants now under construction, the total investment by British Hydrocarbon Chemicals Ltd. (which was formed in 1947) will amount to over £30 million.—*Manufacturing Chemist*, November, 1958.

A GERM-FREE LABORATORY

A new and simplified germ-free laboratory, believed to be virus-proof as well, has been successfully tested at the University of Michigan Medical Centre. A goal of biological scientists since the turn of the century, the apparatus is an outgrowth of two other systems developed in the United States and Sweden.

Guinea pigs born in the sterile laboratory last September have survived. The achievement recalled stormy debates that raged early this century on the proposition that all animal life depends for its very existence on certain "beneficial bacteria" prevalent in normal life. The apparatus is a sealed metal and glass box about the size of a deep-freeze cabinet. It was designed by Richard Horton, a former post-graduate student at Michigan, who is now with the National Institutes of Health.

Nothing rots inside the miniature laboratory. Excess food and animal faeces have remained for weeks without decomposing and without odour. Guinea pigs were delivered by Caesarean section directly into the cabinet, employing an intricate surgical procedure that used a plastic membrane to prevent possible contamination by the mother's body. By means of sealed-in rubber gauntlets, investigators can work in the sterile area.

A pressure compartment attached to one end of the unit permits steam sterilisation of food and equipment. All air entering the cabinet is first heated to temperatures above 750 deg. F. and then cooled. These precautions kill all living organisms, and have prevented contamination for more than four months. It is believed, though not tested, that the apparatus will prove as invulnerable to environmental viruses as it is to germs.—*Science*, December 19, 1958.

CONDITIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF GUM TRAGACANTH JELLIES

A. Taub, W. A. Meer and L. W. Clausen. (*J. Amer. Pharm. Ass., Sci. Ed.*, 1958, **47**, 235.)

Experiments were carried out with jellies containing 2% of tragacanth and 5% of propylene glycol, which was used to wet the gum. Jellies ranging from pH 3 to pH 7 were prepared by the addition of McIlvaine's buffer solutions. Four test organisms were used to assess the suitability of added preservatives, the jellies being inoculated and samples removed at intervals for plating. To obtain consistent results it was necessary to sterilise the jellies before inoculating with the test organism, *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli* or *Candida albicans*. Benzoic acid (0.2%) was ineffective as a preservative at pH 7, but satisfactory at pH 5 and below. Chlorbutol (0.5%) was satisfactory at pH 5, but not sufficiently active to prevent the growth of *C. albicans* at pH 7, and the activity against this organism decreased on continued storage. Methylhydroxybenzoate (0.2%) with propyl hydroxybenzoate (0.05%) was satisfactory at pH 7 and below.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 10, 1958, 649.

HASHISH ADDICTION

Psychological Aspects

Widespread addiction to hashish and other drugs is still a serious problem in certain countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Sub-Committee B of the Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean of the World Health Organisation recently approved a resolution "noting with concern that in spite of all efforts to suppress addiction to drugs and to eliminate its causes, the problem remains acute." The Sub-Committee also requested the Regional Director "to give technical assistance to governments on request, in their efforts to suppress drug addiction." Before taking this decision, the Sub-Committee had discussed a paper by Dr. Tigani El Mahi (psychiatrist, Clinic for Nervous Disorders, Khartoum, Sudan) dealing with psychological aspects of hashish addiction. In some parts of the Middle East, he said, because of peculiar historical and social legacies, the people had developed an unhealthy fatalistic attitude towards life; a state of lethargy coupled with an ardent desire for stimulation of any kind. It was in such communities that the urge for euphoric stimulation was greatest. He described the earliest effects of hashish as euphoria and an increased sense of well-being. This was manifest shortly after smoking, tended to become more obtrusive as time went on, and occasionally developed into an ecstasy of an almost mystic intensity and proportion. As the ecstasy heightened, utterance, gestures, bodily postures and mannerisms tended to become excessive, increasingly bizarre and anomalous. Hallucinations were very common under hashish. In the early phases they were simple and appeared to arise on an illusionary basis. Their affective quality was commonly amusing and highly entertaining. With eyes shut, after-images of eidolic nature were readily evoked. They were intense and vivid and could be positive or negative. Frequently they were enveloped in brilliant and dazzling colours. Other phantoms might, however, appear in the form of mosaics, lattice designs and geometrical figures under a wide range of colours and hues and exhibiting all sorts of movements involving wholes or parts. The paper mentioned also certain illusions of time sense met with in hashish intoxication: "Passage of time may be perceived as exceedingly quick or markedly slow, or the subject may feel as if time has come to a halt or that experience has become completely timeless. Others describe queer illusions of reversal of time or of accesses of a curious cogwheel rhythm affecting its stream." In disorders of space perception occurring during hashish intoxication objects and figures might appear larger or smaller than their real size and were nearer or farther away than normal. Natural colour might be retained or objects might acquire different colours. Occasionally phantom limbs might erupt in the shape of accessory hands or horns.—*Pharm. J.*, October 25, 1958.

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY FOR AUSTRALIA

The State Governments of Victoria and South Australia are competing for a £A20 million petrochemical industry which would include the manufacture of synthetic rubber. The Victorian Premier, Mr. Henry Bolte, recently said he had been negotiating for six months to get industries established in Melbourne. He hoped within two weeks to have discussions with the American principals of the group behind the proposed project. The Premier of South Australia, Sir Thomas Playford, recently flew to the U.S. to discuss industrial developments, but he declined to reveal the name of the U.S. company. The Deputy Chairman of the Vacuum Oil Co., Mr. J. D. Rogers, said recently that the company had been working for six months on projects to establish petrochemical industries in Australia. Their discussions involved sites in both Victoria and South Australia.—*Drug & Chemical Exports*, September, 1958.

THE STABILITY OF AN OPHTHALMIC SOLUTION OF RESORCINOL

Mørch, J., and Mørch, K., *Dansk Tidsskrift for Farmaci* 32:73 (1958). The Danish Pharmacopoeia contains an ophthalmic solution (eye drops) containing resorcinol 1% and sodium chloride 0.6% in distilled water. The preparation may not be heat sterilised and may not be stored for more than three months, since the resorcinol is readily oxidised with the development of a reddish colour. The authors chromatographically separated the oxidation products from this preparation into four different components. A spectrophotometric method for the analysis of the eye drops was described, the non-oxidised portion of the resorcinol being estimated from the extinction at 274 mu. The procedure cannot be used in strongly coloured solutions.

Stability studies on the resorcinol eye drops showed that the addition of 0.05% sodium pyrosulfite (sodium metabisulfite) prevented discolouration of the solution even after autoclaving at 120°C. for 20 minutes. Sodium citrate was also added as a buffer to prevent decrease in pH, in a concentration sufficient to make the solution iso-osmotic. Such a solution was found to be stable for one year in small rubber capped vials. The author stated that the effect of the sodium metabisulfite was only cosmetic if the decrease in pH was prevented by the addition of a buffer.

Since it is known that traces of copper ion catalyse the oxidation of resorcinol, the authors investigated the effect of the addition of chelating agents to the official eye drops. Cupric ions were added in the form of cupric sulfate. Thiourea, normal oxyquinoline sulfate and disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate all showed good results as stabilisers in optimum concentrations of 0.01, 0.005 and 0.005 per cent. respectively. The pH of the official solution was not changed by the addition of the stabilisers. None of the stabilisers appeared to be markedly superior. Oxyquinoline sulfate was more effective in higher than the above optimum concentration, but the solution was yellow in colour due to the stabiliser. Oxyquinoline sulfate also has the advantage of being a bacteriostatic agent. The sodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate appeared to prevent the development of colour somewhat more completely.—*Am. J. Pharm.*, July, 1958.

ADRENAL CORTICAL HORMONES AND FORMATION OF HISTAMINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE

R. Hicks and G. B. West. (*Nature, Lond.*, 1958, 181, 1342.)

The effects of cortisone and certain of its analogues on the tissue levels of histamine and 5-hydroxytryptamine have been studied in rats. Histamine-levels in the skin areas of rats treated for 14 days without cortisone or hydrocortisone (50 mg./kg./day) fell to about half those of animals in control groups. Degranulation of skin mast cells was noticeable, but no disruption of the cell membrane. In the jejunum and spleen only histamine depletion was detected. Deoxycortone acetate failed to alter the tissue levels of either of the amines, or the morphology of the mast cells. The recovery rate of tissues depleted of histamine by treatment with Polymixin B was greatly retarded by administration of cortisone, whilst the effect on tissue 5-hydroxytryptamine was even more pronounced. Concentrations of the latter in the skin areas (only) fell to about 20 per cent. of that in controls—a fall comparable with that found after treatment with reserpine. Deoxycortone acetate showed no such effect. It is suggested that cortisone and other glucocorticoids lower the activity of histidine decarboxylase and 5-hydroxytryptophan decarboxylase, the mineralocorticoids being devoid of such action. —*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 9, 1958, 579.



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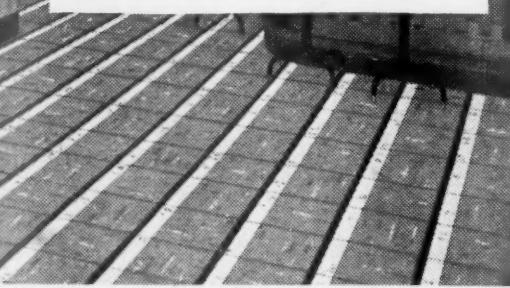
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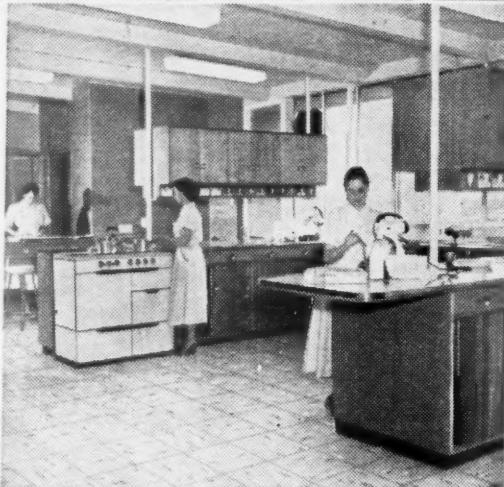
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A NEW TREATMENT OF "DRY SOCKET"

By Sir William Kelsey Fry, C.B.E., M.C., D.Sc., M.D.S., F.R.C.S., F.D.S., and Victor Goldman, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.F.A.

(Abstract from *British Dental Journal*, 104, 2, January 21, 1958.)

A new treatment for the troublesome "dry socket" after dental extraction involves the use of the active isomers of glycyrrhetic acid (G.A.) in a special base.

Glycyrrhetic acid is the aglycone of the sweet principle of liquorice. It exists in several isomeric forms, only some of which are biologically active. G.A. is a pentacyclic triterpene and contains the conjugated cyclic keto grouping, which is also characteristic of the corticosteroids.

The suggested dental paste has the formula:—

Active isomers of G.A.	1
Cinchocaine	2
Amethocaine Hydrochlor.	2
Ac. Acetylsalicyl.	3.3
Neomycin Sulph.	0.5

Special Polythene base to 100

This is stated to give almost immediate relief from pain and discomfort and to promote healing. The active isomers of glycyrrhetic acid are powerful anti-inflammatory agents, have anti-allergic and anaesthetic properties and potentiate the combined analgesic action. The base is designed for prolonged action and is said to contain "polythene, a plastic material, and lithium hydroxystearate in a miscible type of petrolatum."—D.L.

THE RATIONAL USE OF GLYCYYRHETINIC ACID IN DERMATOLOGY

By F. Quentin Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(Abstract from *British Journal of Clinical Practice*, 12; 4, April, 1958.)

In a systematic investigation covering 124 cases, glycyrrhetic acid was found to have marked anti-inflammatory, anti-pruriginous and healing properties when applied topically to a variety of dermatoses.

When compared with hydrocortisone it was found that the two substances differed in their effect. Hydrocortisone was better in acute eczemas and infantile eczema, whilst G.A. was usually better in chronic or subacute conditions. Of the 124 cases treated, 73 per cent. cleared or showed marked improvement and a further 20 per cent. improved to a lesser degree.

Four case histories are given to illustrate the remarkable success obtained in some long-standing, intractable conditions. Throughout the investigation the effectiveness of the active isomers of glycyrrhetic acid in cases where other forms of therapy had failed was demonstrated. No contra-indications or cases of sensitivity were found.—D.L.

NARCOTIC POTENCY AND SIDE EFFECTS OF ANILERIDINE AND PETHIDINE IN MAN

F. F. C. Chang, P. Safar and L. Lasagna. (*J. Pharmacol.*, 1958, 122, 370.) Anileridine is a new synthetic narcotic drug which is chemically related to pethidine. In animals this compound has been found to approach the analgesic potency of morphine, to be ten to twelve times the potency of pethidine, and to be relatively free of

side effects such as respiratory depression, vomiting and sedation. Early clinical studies, however, suggested that it was only slightly more potent than pethidine. This work is therefore an attempt to evaluate the narcotic potency of anileridine and pethidine in surgical cases, and the side effects in both patients and healthy volunteers. The ability of the drugs to reinforce nitrous oxide analgesia under controlled experimental conditions was studied. It was found that while anileridine was a potent analgesic it was no more potent than pethidine. It produces respiratory depression and subjective side effects to as great an extent as pethidine, when given in equipotent doses. Thus the analgesic activity of anileridine in man compares unfavourably with its effect in animals.—*J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 11, 1958, 715.

MEDICAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

A report on Medical Research and Education by a group of consultants appointed by former Health, Education and Welfare Secretary, Marion B. Folsom, has appeared in preliminary form. Appointed in August, 1957, the eighteen months' life of the committee was cut in half in view of Secretary Folsom's retirement. Six two-day meetings were held by the group.

The 117-page preliminary report emphasises that U.S. medical research will continue to expand and advises that support be properly balanced between governmental and private sources. The consultants estimate that annual U.S. medical research expenditures may reach \$1 billion by 1970, and suggest that more than half of that sum come from government. According to them, philanthropy and industry should supply \$500 million for medical research each year by 1970. They urge substantial expansion of teaching and training facilities, and insist that research cannot be expanded without adequate supply to competent personnel. They recommend that—

"Base grants for research and training, distributed on the basis of professional judgments of the unique capacities and needs of each institution and not made to finance specific projects or programmes, be provided to institutions."

"The National Institutes of Health support additional research in the medical and social and behavioural sciences directed towards the solutions of problems of extreme economic, social or human significance."

"The National Institutes of Health support clinical research more adequately."

The consultants recommend the following policies—

"Maintenance of diversity of support as between public and private sources, and provision of funds from a number of Federal sources. It is important to avoid undue dependence upon any one source of funds."

"Provision of Federal support under terms and conditions, which take account of the fact that medical education and research are inseparable in universities."

"Continuation of a rational Federal programme of research support that attains and sustains a balance between aid for research, training of manpower, and construction of teaching-research facilities."

"Expansion of Federal aid to medical research primarily through support of activities in non-Federal laboratories. Federal laboratories should be a decreasing proportion of the total Federal activities in support of medical research."

Says the report:

The Congress has directed that certain specific research be undertaken. This tendency to earmark funds, which cannot prove constructive over the long run, has been somewhat fostered by the fact that the whole structure of the National Institutes of Health has been built around disease categories. Some of the directives are in sufficiently general terms, or contain qualifications that provide adequate leeway to administrators. Other directives are orders to pursue research that is already in progress. —"Drug and Cosmetic Industry."

Pharmaceutical Chemists in Civil Defence

(Continuing report from p. 24, January, 1959, issue)

By Alistair I. K. Lloyd.

General Procedure for Operations

The operation of a Health Supplies Service logically falls into four Civil Defence periods. The pre-disaster period must be devoted to organising, staffing, planning, procuring, warehousing and training for an emergency. During the pre-attack period the Health Supplies Service personnel must be prepared to go into action, each knowing the exact job that he is to perform, as soon as the attack is over. The post-disaster period is the crucial period for the Health Supplies Service. After the damage has been assessed and the magnitude of the casualty problem determined, the Health Supplies Service must provide the Health Service with the supplies necessary to continue emergency operations. During the restoration period when the population begins to resume normal activities, the Health Supplies Service is chiefly concerned with salvage, replenishment and authorisation of payment. The following is primarily the responsibility of the local Health Supplies Service, but it also describes the operations at State and Commonwealth levels.

Pre-Disaster Period (Planning)

(1) The initial steps in getting a Health Supplies Service under way are the appointments of State Health Supplies Officer and the local Health Supplies Officers. These men assume the primary Civil Defence Health Supplies responsibilities for the State. Their planning and leadership are necessary to an effective organisation. The State Health Supplies Officer will make the appointment of a Local Health Supplies Officer in every community in his State, and advise him in the planning and operational phases of the State Health Supplies programme. Where a Local Health Supplies Officer has been designated first, he will proceed with his local planning and organising until a State Officer is available to guide and assist him.

(2) The basic problem in the Local Health Supplies Service are what and how much is needed and where required. This can be determined only by competent persons in Medical Units of the Health Services who understand their operating practices and the extent of their expected emergency operations. These people will serve on the Health Supplies Requirements Committee under the guidance of the Local Health Supplies Officer. Each medical unit will be required to calculate its total needs and the amount of supplies on hand.

This will indicate the quantities which must be obtained locally to fill the total requirements for the number of medical units to be organised in that municipality. Items common to more than one Civil Defence Service must be similarly described for all services.

(3) The necessary Health Supplies for each medical unit will be obtained by the methods outlined in the operational handbooks for such units.

Generally, the funds available will determine the amount of purchasing. Since the Health Supplies Stockpile Programme is to be a phased one, there will be a gradual build-up of Health Supplies. This may result in an interim period during which an emergency might find the Civil Defence Health Supplies Service without sufficient supplies to allow the Health Services to perform their duties. Therefore, the Health Supplies Branch in each community should take action as early

as possible to make a survey of the private and commercial local resources. This survey will be conducted with the assistance of a resources committee to determine what private equipment and material may be available for emergency use.

(4) The national plan for the Health Supplies Stockpile Programme should provide that the Commonwealth Civil Defence Health Services will co-operate with the Health Services in each State to develop a uniform Health Supplies Service. Also, this group should co-operate with the States to determine what supplies will be available to that State from the Commonwealth Civil Defence Health Supplies Stockpile Programme and how these supplies may be distributed to the greatest advantage during an emergency.

(5) The basic concept of the Health Supplies Stockpile Programme is the efficient use of all available Health Supplies and material. The work of any Resources Committee can contribute greatly to this end. The co-operation of the commercial and private resources of the community will prove a valuable asset in the Local Health Supplies Service.

(6) There is a possibility that each Civil Defence Service might canvass private and commercial establishments. Such practice will result in considerable duplication and jeopardise co-operative relations. Therefore, the Resources Committee will develop procedures to conduct a consolidated survey of each establishment. By comparing the result of this survey with the needs of the Health Services, specific emergency assignments may be made available to the Health Services using available privately-owned supplies. The local Health Supplies Service will ensure that proper procedures are developed for the accounting of these materials used during an emergency so that the payments may be made when authorised, which should be designed to meet Commonwealth accounting requirements.

(7) Where a community has an over-abundance of materials, plans must be developed to share them with the neighbouring communities. Quantities of Health Supplies in excess of local requirements will be reported to the Zone and State Health Supplies Officer.

(8) Selection of storage locations need not wait until large quantities of supplies are actually under procurement, but may be done as soon as the State and local officials responsible for this phase of the programme have been designated. At the local level, considerable space may be available in municipal warehouses or other public facilities, but careful consideration must be given to accessibility of this storage under conditions likely to prevail after an attack, and to ascertain if the building selected meets with the specifications for a Health Assembly Point.

The Transportation Service will be of assistance in selecting suitable locations. Each Health Assembly Point must have provisions for communication with key Health Officials. At the Commonwealth level, the selection of storage warehouses should be based on relative safety from potential targets, and delivery time to the critical target areas. Generally these warehouses should be a single-storey structure with multiple outlets close to rail transportation, good road networks and airport or seaport facilities. However, if the Armed Services can provide the storage accommodation all this should be easily found.

(9) The Health Supplies Service in each community must keep abreast of the Health Supplies Programme



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being developed by the State and Commonwealth Governments.

(10) The storage of Health Supplies at local level will be in the pre-determined Health Assembly Points and these storage locations will be the responsibility of the Pharmacists selected to act as the Health Assembly Point Health Supplies Officers. Whereas at the Zone and State level storage will be effected by the use of one or more Zone and State Health Supply Storage Depot that will be under the supervision of the Zone and State Health Supplies Officer.

(11) The Local Health Supplies Officer will confer with Civil Defence Recruiting Officials to develop plans for enlisting necessary non-professional personnel for the Health Supplies Service, and he will also confer with the local Pharmaceutical Society for enlisting the necessary pharmacists to staff his local Health Supplies Service. The Deputy Health Supplies Officer will indicate the staff positions to be filled as well as types and numbers of workers necessary to maintain the storage and conduct Health Supplies distribution operations during an emergency. The job description outlined under Staff Positions and training should be used as a guide in recruiting professional and non-professional personnel. A basic Civil Defence Pharmacists' Orientation Course should be given to each volunteer for the Health Supplies Service immediately after recruitment. In a similar manner, the State Health Supplies Officer will enlist the necessary professional and non-professional personnel to staff the State Health Supply Service and should be responsible for conducting courses on an advanced Civil Defence Pharmacists' Orientation Course.

(12) The distribution of food, non-medical items and the solution of welfare problems will be the responsibility of other Civil Defence Services. The local Health Supplies Officer will be the Health Services contact with other Civil Defence Services in respect to supply problems.

(13) The Health Services plans will be co-ordinated with the other Civil Defence Services, especially with regard to transportation needs. Transportation facilities will be at a premium immediately after an attack. As the major efforts will be focussed on the rescue and treatment of casualties, arrangements must be made with the Transportation Service for moving Health Supplies from certain unaffected to critical areas. But under no circumstances will the movement of supplies be done without the authority of the Senior Health Supplies Officer for that area.

(14) Procedures will be worked out with the Transportation Officials to determine the exact responsibility within the Transportation Service for all Health Supplies while in transit. It may be necessary in special cases to assign a person from the Health Supplies Service to accompany a shipment of medical supplies to ensure delivery and proper handling, e.g., dangerous drugs.

(15) As warehouses and storage spaces are acquired and as the material is placed in the Health Assembly Points, the Local Health Supplies Officers must provide systematic and uniform procedures for Health Supplies accounting, inspection and replenishment. Security procedures must be enforced. Health Assembly Point personnel shall be trained in supply distribution. A local record of all Health Supplies in the Health Assembly Points or distributed within the local area should be maintained because this information will be used by the Local Health Supplies Officer for directing the Health Supplies Programme. In a similar manner the Zone Health Supplies Officer must co-ordinate all the Health Supplies Services in the municipalities in his Zone. It will always be necessary for the Zone and State Health Supplies Officers to maintain a similar record.

(16) The State Health Supplies Officer shall collaborate in the establishment of any State policy for ob-

taining the use of commercial and private Health Supplies. Any plan should indicate—

- (a) On whose authority will the State or local Civil Defence co-ordinators obtain Health Supplies from commercial or private sources at the wholesale and retail levels.
- (b) The responsibilities of State Health Supplies Officers in exercising emergency requisitioning authority which also may be delegated to the Local Health Supplies Officer.
- (c) The manner of determining the amount to be paid for the Health Supplies; when, how and by whom payments shall be made.

(17) The State plans for emergency expropriation of Health Supplies under any circumstances will be used only as a final resort when all other methods of procurement have failed.

(18) The Zone and Local Health Supplies Officers will be informed of the State plans and policies for obtaining material from commercial and private resources. They shall then develop their own programme accordingly. The Resources Committee should be used to the fullest extent in this planning function.

The Resources Committee will not only assist the Zone and Local Health Supplies Officers in preparing detailed plans, but they shall be the medium through which commercial elements of the community are informed of these plans and their co-operation obtained. It is important that each businessman understands his responsibility in the development of this programme to fill the emergency needs of the community. The Local Health Supplies Officer will seek the advice of the Local Civil Defence Public Relations Officers in arranging for special meetings with businessmen and trade groups to present to them the Health Supplies Programme.

(20) It may be desirable to have the Health Assembly Point Health Supplies Officers participate in the planning stages of the emergency requisitioning procedures so that they will be able to discuss the matter with local business people in their area and be more capable of assuming authority in emergency operations.

Pre-Attack Period

(1) All Health Supplies personnel will be prepared to go to their assigned posts in the event of attack. Those with command and operational authority will report to their assigned command posts or control centres; either the Local Health Supplies Officer or his Deputy must report to the Local Control Centre to advise the person in command in all matters pertaining to Health Supplies. The Health Assembly Point Health Supplies Officers and Health Supplies crews must get to their assigned Health Assembly Posts as soon as possible after attack to prepare for the distribution of supplies as ordered by the local Control Centre.

(2) Unless there is a warning period before an attack, personnel may not get to their posts until the attack is over. This will not be a great disadvantage if a pre-attack distribution has been made of the supplies for the various medical units, operational units and the other items that are required in the immediate post-disaster period, to the Health Assembly Points.

(3) Once a Civil Defence Emergency has been assigned Health Assembly Points must be maintained at all times with stand-by personnel to carry out the Health Supplies operation on a continuous basis. Suitable shelters must therefore be provided for the stand-by personnel.

Post-Disaster Period

Distribution:

(1) When a state of emergency justifies it, a pre-disaster distribution of a predetermined number of the various Forward Medical Aid Units and Evacuee Health Aid Haversacks will have been made to Health Assembly Points in close proximity to the potential targets, whereas the Evacuee Outpatient Centres will be issued to local storage in Reception Areas and a few in



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Mutual Aid Areas. It may be necessary to pre-position a limited number of Improvised Hospital Units at Health Assembly Points in Mutual Aid and Reception Zones so that the Health Services may carry out the evacuation of hospital patients from all target cities after strategic warning has been given. The Evacuee Health Aid Haversacks must be released from storage to Health Aid Attendants and Welfare Services early in the first phase so that they can be used during the actual movement of the evacuation. The Evacuee Out-patient Centres will be set into position during the first phase in the reception towns and cities, and will be ready for use when the evacuees arrive. The Health Supplies for the Blood Service will be stored at the site of one of the Bleeding Centres or the Health Assembly Point nearest to it, so as to be ready for use as early as possible after attack.

(2) It is assumed that the above action has taken place prior to attack. Therefore, there should be sufficient supplies placed in local storage to take care of the initial impact. The supplies released at this time would be from the allotment of the State concerned.

(3) As early as possible after the incident the Director of Local Civil Defence Health Services will instruct the local Health Supplies Officer to release the operational Medical Units from the Health Assembly Points in accordance with the established Health Supplies arrangements. However, he will only give the Health Assembly Point Supplies Officer the necessary authority to release units in sufficient numbers for the personnel assembled to use them.

(4) The replenishment supplies for all Medical Units will be requisitioned through the Health Assembly Point Supplies Officer, who will obtain authority for the release of the supplies under his control. When he requires additional supplies, he will advise the Local Health Supplies Office located at Main Control. If the supplies are not available locally, then it will be necessary to advise Zone or State Control of all Health Supplies deficiencies. The Civil Defence Requisition will indicate where delivery is to be made.

(5) The Zone Health Supplies Officer will be required to co-ordinate all supplies requests received from the different municipalities located within the boundaries of his Zone. Therefore as early as possible after attack he should ascertain the extent of the casualty load so that he can assess his ability to meet the demands for supplies available from his Zone. His immediate requirements should be made known to State control as soon as possible. He should contact all existing hospitals, advising them that an estimate of their stock requirements should be made to him at the earliest possible time.

(6) The State Health Supplies Officer will ascertain immediately from the State Warehousing Officer located at the State Warehouse, the amount of operational units still in storage and quantities of replenishment supplies still available from the State initial allotment. It may be a day or two before a complete picture of the supply requirements are known. But, in the meantime, he will alert his staff to make all preparation to move the remaining supplies to the different zones as soon as the delivery points are known. It will be necessary for the State Health Supplies Officer to keep the Transportation Service informed at all times of his transportation need. This will be done through the Transportation Officer who will be stationed at the Control Centre.

(7) The quantity of supplies that can be released from the State Warehouse by the State Health Supplies Officer without reference to Commonwealth Control Centre, will depend on the population to be served in the target area and on the degree of priority that the target will have for Health Supplies. These quantities will have to be established at the earliest possible date and will be the initial State Allotment. It is anticipated that the Transportation Public Health Laboratories and similar units will remain in Commonwealth Storage under Commonwealth control, and would be released

from storage by the Commonwealth Health Supplies Officer.

(8) As most of the Medical Units should be equipped with sufficient supplies to last for the life of the unit or for approximately a week, then it may be that State Health Supplies Officer will not be required to issue any bulk Health Supplies in the early stages after attack. He should then reserve the transportation for the movement of all additional operational units from the Health Supplies held in reserve under Commonwealth control. However, before any of these supplies are released from storage permission for release must be obtained from Commonwealth level.

(9) The Local Health Supplies Officer, during an incident, will be required to certify receipt of supplies obtained from private resources or from any other Government agency. Therefore, the Health Supplies Service must keep an accurate record of the items so received as to quantity, unit price and distribution. This information will be available from the Civil Defence Requisition form and from the Invoice received from the private firms.

(10) During an incident, the Health Assembly Point Supplies Officers will become the key persons for distribution of Health Supplies at the local level. They will receive the demands from all Health Supplies Officers in the different medical units functioning in that area and report them to the local Health Supplies Officer at the main Control Centre, who will authorise their release; also requests for health supplies from the other Civil Defence Services. It will be at this level that the first Civil Defence Health Supplies Requisition will be prepared for supply action. The Unit Health Supplies Officer should also complete a Health Supplies Requisition for the items requested from the Health Assembly Point Supplies Officer, who will notify the local Health Supplies Officer. This completed copy will be his record of demands. The requests for items that cannot be supplied from a Health Assembly Point will be relayed at once by the Local Health Supplies Officer at the Main Control Centre to the Zone or State Health Supplies Officer. The Health Assembly Point Supplies Officer will be the liaison between the Local Health Supplies Officer at the Main Control Centre and all medical units operating in that area served by that Health Assembly Point.

(11) The Health Assembly Point Health Supplies Officer will be a pharmacist, and all Health Supplies requested or issued to the medical units in the Health Assembly Point's area will be delivered to, or by, him. When supplies are ready for issue or have arrived at the Health Assembly Point, the Health Assembly Point Supplies Officer will notify the pharmacists in the different medical units to send a vehicle for their supplies. But should a medical unit have to be moved or cease to function, all supplies ordered by that unit will be held at the Health Assembly Point until required by it, or be re-issued to some other medical unit on the advice of the Local Health Supplies Officer.

(12) If Health Supplies are shipped by rail or by air, then it may be necessary for the Health Assembly Point Supplies Officer or one of his deputies to proceed to the unloading area at the railway yards or to the airport; and from there the medical units will be issued with the supplies requested. All unissued Health Supplies will be brought to the fixed Health Assembly Point for issue at a later date. The authority for release will be copies of the Health Supplies Requisition forwarded with those supplies. Because of the condition of roads that may exist at the time of an incident, it might be advisable for the different units to send smaller vehicles to the Health Assembly Point for these Health Supplies.

(13) The Health Assembly Point Supplies Officer will retain one copy of the Civil Defence Health Supplies Requisition in support of all items released from the Health Assembly Point. This copy will be used by him to complete his accurate accounting in the post-disaster period.

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General Procedure

(1) From the standpoint of immediate health supplies operations after an attack, the Health Assembly Point Health Supplies Officer will be a key man. He must ascertain the extent of the damage and evaluate these conditions as they relate to the Civil Defence operation and other health problems. He should know the amount of Health Supplies available from local resources in his area and how long they will last in servicing the needs of the Health Services and the survivors. He should report his estimates of the situation to the Local Health Supplies Officer at the Main Control Centre. This report will assist the Local Health Supplies Officer to develop his plans for the distribution of Health Supplies both from the local area and the Stockpile Programme.

In a similar manner the Local Health Supplies Officers in Reception Zones and Mutual Aid Zones should evaluate the Health Supply needs of the evacuees.

(2) In an area not seriously damaged, the Local Health Supplies Officer should be prepared to move any Health Supplies to areas more seriously damaged. The pre-arranged plan for evacuation and treatment of casualties will be set into motion by the Main Control Centre and the authority for release of supplies held in Health Assembly Points will be given by the Local Health Supplies Officer if a pre-disaster distribution has been made. In all cases, the authority for release of Health Supplies will be the Civil Defence Health Supplies Requisition.

(3) As casualty reports are received in the Local Control Centre with their estimated Health Supplies needs, the Local Health Supplies Officer must take steps to provide additional Health Supplies where they are required. Health Assembly Point Supplies Officers will be alerted to be prepared to receive shipments from Zone or State Warehouses and transportation arrangements will be confirmed. As local supplies become exhausted the Local Health Supplies Officer will keep the Zone or State Health Supplies Officer informed of the expected needs. The State Health Supplies Officer may then order Health Supplies to be moved from Zone or State Warehouses in quantities designed to maintain a continual supply.

(4) The State Health Supplies Officer will control the movement of all the Health Supplies allocated to his State through the Zone Health Supplies Officers. If there is more than one damaged area within his State, he must exercise judgment as to the distribution and movement of supplies from zone to zone, which will be only done on his authority. Likewise, he must consider the possibility of additional attacks on or within his State before he orders the movement of Health Supplies. As soon as he is able to evaluate the supply situation throughout the State, he should inform the State Civil Defence Director through the Director of Health Services and make recommendations as to requests for additional Commonwealth Health Supplies. He may seek permission, pursuant to prior State and Commonwealth arrangements, to obtain supplies from State sources of commercial and private supplies, or exercise previous arrangements with other Government agencies for procuring Health Supplies.

(5) If the stocks in Commonwealth Warehouses of those items stockpiled in the Special Commercial Stockpiles are running low, then the Special Commercial Stockpiles may be utilised. It may be expedient for these items to be sent direct to State Warehouses or even Health Assembly Points rather than entering the issue channel at the top (i.e., Commonwealth Warehouses). The release of all such supplies, however, can only be authorised by the Commonwealth Health Supplies Officer or his designate.

(6) Expropriation procedures, consistent with State and Commonwealth arrangements, will only be placed in effect as a last resort for obtaining supplies. Well developed plans with local and State commercial supply sources, other than the Special Commercial Stockpile, may provide sufficient quantities of necessary Health Supplies without the recourse to a general expropriation.

(7) The emergency food distribution will be under the control of the Welfare Services and co-operation with the Health Supplies Service will be carried out through the Local Health Supplies Officer.

(8) The Deputy Health Assembly Point Supplies Officer must keep accurate records of all shipments incoming and out-going, including description, quantity, destination, name of official authorising shipments, and time of shipment. The information will be available from Civil Defence Health Supplies Requisition forms.

(9) If at any time communications break down between any levels, the Senior Civil Defence Officer at each level must act on his own initiative in the best way he sees fit.

Restoration Period

The restoration period begins when Civil Defence Forces have completed their emergency work and when people are able to resume normal activity. During this period the demands for Health Supplies are not as urgent as in the immediate post-disaster period. While the Health Supplies Service is maintaining the flow of needed material, they must be alert to salvage and return to local Health Assembly Points all unused health supplies that were issued during the first days of emergency operations. Deputy Health Assembly Point Supplies Officers will be instructed to survey the material being used by the different services and to recover surplus quantities of Health Supplies not likely to be needed for the remainder of the operation. Health Assembly Point crews that can be spared from regular duties may be used to form salvage crews to pick up Health Supplies and packaging materials as they are reported by the Medical Unit Health Supplies Officers and other supply officials. As these supplies are received at the local Health Assembly Points, the Deputy Health Assembly Point Supplies Officer will inspect, identify and return the serviceable items to stock for re-issue. A record of all salvage supplies must be kept.

(2) It is during this period that any relaxation of State control of Health Supplies can begin. Any such steps must only be taken after careful consideration of the overall emergency situation in the State.

(3) Another major job that must be accomplished during the restoration period is the accounting, and the bringing of records up to date. The Local Health Supplies Officer, with the assistance of the Procurement Officer, will audit all records of the Health Assembly points with respect to all issues and receipts (which would include materials from commercial and private sources or Government agencies) for completeness and accuracy. Those which are questionable, must be resolved immediately by reference to the officer authorising the transaction and others concerned. Prompt action on these records while circumstances are still fresh in the minds of those participating will expedite the payment for Health Supplies obtained from commercial or private sources and also enable the Health Supplies to re-order replacement stocks where necessary.

(4) The last phase of the restoration period may be the first phase of the next pre-disaster period. From the standpoint of the Health Supplies Service, it is basically a matter of getting ready for another attack by an up-to-date appraisal of availability of local Health Supplies, outfitting Civil Defence Medical Units with replacement equipment and supplies, and restocking the Health Assembly Points. These functions will have to be performed in accordance with the revised planning of the Local Civil Defence Authorities and resultant changes in the Health Supplies Service. New supply allowances for operational units may have to be established. It may be necessary to select different locations for replacement of new Health Assembly Points for medical units and other changes made in Health Supplies Programme as a result of the previous attack.

(5) The salvaged Health Supplies that cannot be used to complete new operational units shall be held in readiness as reserve supplies for operational units.

An Australian Pharmacist Abroad

The following observations on pharmaceutical conditions overseas are taken from a recent letter from Miss Joan Moore to Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations.

Miss Moore conducts a pharmacy at Wollongong, New South Wales, and for some years has been the unfiring secretary of the Illawarra Chemists' Association. In this capacity she has given very valuable service and demonstrated organising ability. The area covers the southern coalfields of the State and the great Australian Iron and Steel Works at Port Kembla.

Although Miss Moore did not work in any pharmacy in Britain she had many opportunities of seeing pharmacies in England, Scotland, Wales and both Ulster (N. Ireland) and Eire, as well as in Canada, the U.S.A. and Honolulu and on the Continent of Europe.

Generally, in England, Scotland and Wales, pharmacies were not of the high standard of those in most parts of Australia. The premises, generally, were old-fashioned and often very dingy. Interior and window displays were a jumble of merchandise. Those pharmacies which did impress her were the really famous old premises such as Savory & Moore's in Bond St. (established 1843) and "Pharmacie Internationale" on the corner of Strand and Norfolk Streets, London, which purports to be "established 1665" (How did it escape the Great Fire), and many other quaint premises—such as K. Lawn's Pharmacy in Magdalen Street, Cambridge, in an old timbered Elizabethan cottage. At Ely the "Ely Dispensary" (1856) displays a notice, "Heal the sick."

The window of Roberts' "Pharmacien" of Bond Street, London, is backed by carboys and specie jars—and drugs such as Psyllium Seeds, Queues de Cerises (a diuretic and emollient!), Mentha Vervene—and advertises "Herbs and Simples." On the "Butterwalk" at Dartmouth is another pharmacy in a quaint Elizabethan arcade with stone columns. In Epping a notable house is Salter's Pharmacy—a large, old-fashioned shop with delightful pink specie jars and carboys and high glass-fronted cupboards and drawers with beautiful gold lettering on glass plates—for stock!

In truly Elizabethan setting at Stratford-on-Avon, Timothy White's and Taylors conduct a large pharmacy, with their usual hardware and travel goods accompaniment, in a delightful half-timbered shop, and at Leominster Miss Moore had the privilege of meeting the proprietor of a fascinating pharmacy housed in a low-ceilinged, heavy-beamed 14th century house.

However, there are many fine modern premises—such as Boots in Bond Street, London, which has a special basement department, staffed entirely for women, for "Feminine Hygiene" requisites. Boots' Salisbury branch, very modern and smart, boasts a Farm and Garden Department, Travel Goods and a first floor photographic department and library.

In Perth (Scotland) there are two fine modern pharmacies (D. R. Sharpe, of South Street, and Harley's, of High Street). Hepple's, in South Molton Street, London, have fine new premises, where Miss Moore was interested to see a price list of all ethicals, drugs and counter lines, issued yearly by the Pharmaceutical Society, and a counter list, issued by "The Retail Chemist."

Many chemists in Britain appear to practise optometry as well as pharmacy, and not infrequently are found "wine and spirits," tobacco and confectionery advertised among the "bill of fare."

In a small village in the Highlands there is a pharmacy and post office combined—mainly the latter—and in Wales a newsagent and pharmacy, where again pharmacy took second place. Most towns or cities of any size seem to have a branch of Boots, usually fairly

modern in design, often combining stationery, and almost always with a large cosmetic and photographic business.

In Northern Ireland—or should one say, Ulster—pharmacy is of a very high standard. As from 1957 the whole course has been revised, and the complete course—including the apprenticeship period—occupies four years. After Matriculation the first year is spent entirely at the University, during which time Chemistry, Physics and Biology are studied. After attaining the "Final Part I" a student must complete "a practical training in pharmacy of not less than two years" and may then take a course of Biology, Zoology, Inorganic Chemistry, and Physics, for his or her "Final Part II."

Many pharmacies in Ulster are designated as "Medical Halls" and appear to concentrate more on the ethical side of pharmacy, with less emphasis on cosmetics, etc. Belfast has a number of attractive pharmacies, mostly good corner positions in shopping areas. Black structural glass seemed to be popular for fronting many premises, both in Ulster and Eire. One very striking shop-front was at McCluskey's Pharmacy at Lurgan, near Lough Neagh, which sported, above a black structural glass surrounded window, an outsize Yardley flower motif decor! Miss Moore found that, in the whole of Ulster, there are relatively few women pharmacists, and only four own their own businesses.

On some parts of the Continent pharmacy generally is on a high plane, and the chemist is a highly respected member of the community. In France, pharmacy is strictly ethical, but one finds some which stock wines. In Paris, most pharmacies are distinguished by a large white cross sign. Many have a large homoeopathic business, and the hours appear to be very long, purchases being made as late as 10.30 p.m.

In Switzerland pharmacies are strictly ethical—the window displays are rarely spectacular, very often some homoeopathic remedy peculiar to that particular pharmacy, but rarely any cosmetics, which dominate the British pharmacy window displays. (Cosmetics and perfumery in most Continental cities and towns are found combined with artificial jewellery or hairdressing businesses.) In Interlaken and Luzern, in Switzerland, there are at least two pharmacies which, besides being very attractive and modern (very like better modern pharmacies in Australia, but with little window display, and dispensary stock bottles and jars are often in the shop itself), announce that English is spoken—and very well spoken, too.

Perhaps the most amazing pharmacy on the Continent is the very new and magnificent "American Drug Store," on the Champs Elysees, Paris, where one can buy almost any newspaper from "Paris Jour" to the Melbourne "Age," as well as photographic and cosmetic needs and very exclusive "fake" jewellery. It offers virtually a 24-hour service, closing only for a few hours early on Sunday morning (3 o'clock to ten).

Pharmacy in Scandinavia is on a very high plane, and is even more strictly ethical than in Switzerland or Germany. The dispensaries are a "dream"—even in smaller towns there seems to be three or more "dispensaries," each with her own island fixture, complete with scales, measures, etc., and the essential dry and liquid drugs before her. "Her" is used advisedly, for the

NEW!

The answer to effective faecal softening in
Chronic Constipation

COLOXYL
DIOCTYL SODIUM SULPHOSUCCINATE
120 mg.

***Two tablets daily provides maximum effectiveness with patient convenience and economy.**

"... dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate results in restoration of normal function both in terms of stool consistency and frequency."

—Cass, L. J., and Frederik, W. S.; AM. J. Gastroenterol (Dec.), 1956.

NOW AVAILABLE

as fawn, coated tablets

Bottles of 25, 120 mg.

W/SALE
4/2

RETAIL
6/3

Bottles of 100, 120 mg.

10/-

15/-

ALSO AVAILABLE:

COLOXYL TABLETS

50 mg. in bottles of 25, 100 and 500.

COLOXYL DROPS

5% in bottles of $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

COLOXYL WITH DANTHRON TABLETS

in 25, 100 and 500.

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AUSTRALIA

Why it pays to stock six lovely "Angels"



IVORY ANGEL



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INDEPENDENT SURVEY SHOWS . . .

Sales of Angel face in blue case average 28% increase

—and retailers stocking all six shades

do even better!

Bigger sales . . . bigger profits . . . from Angel Face can come your way IF you're ready to receive them. Sales of the Blue Angel Case are climbing fast — and all six shades are popular. Check your stocks today . . . be sure you carry the complete colour range of Australia's most heavily advertised compressed powder — Angel Face by Pond's. Heavy year-round magazine advertisements plus top rating T.V. programme commercials.



C169

"apoteks" of Sweden and Norway are staffed almost solely by women. Apparently there is a disparity of pay between male and female dispensers, and the cheaper "woman power" is almost universally employed. Quite a change from Canada and the U.S.A., where women in pharmacies are a rarity. Those who do enter the profession evidently migrate to the hospitals and institutions, rather than retail pharmacy.

While in Stockholm a visit was paid to "Skansen," an amazing place of pleasure grounds, gardens, and with a wonderful panorama of the city—and a very delightful outdoor "folk museum." All the Scandinavian countries seem to have these museums, as the account of the October "A.J.P." tells of the pharmacy preserved at Aarhus in Jutland. (Similar ones were seen both in Lillehammer in Norway and in Oslo.) However in "Skansen," among the quaint old buildings which have been faithfully dismantled and rebuilt in surroundings as authentic as possible, one comes suddenly upon an "apotek" or pharmacy. This was the original "apotek" attached to the Royal dwelling, and dates back to about 1700, when it was part of the Drottingborg Schloss; and as such the golden crown of Sweden appears above the low, wooden door.

It is an old low-ceilinged, heavy-beamed building, composed of three rooms. One contains an old wooden dispensing bench dating back to 1640, with drawers, and a bed—very small and hard—for the apprentice. Quaint old mortars and pestles of iron and earthenware are housed here (one even has an ingenious device of a wooden spring made to operate a heavy pestle for grinding herbs), an old stone "runner-mill" and an ancient wooden tincture-press. Another room contains old brass, and glass retorts and bottles of varying shapes and sizes, and a guillotine for chopping herbs (some bunches of dried herbs still are preserved here—and even the traditional stuffed alligator hangs from the ceiling). A beautiful inlaid walnut cabinet contains lovely china specie jars and "poisons"—even a snakebite antidote. Among labels in the poisons cupboard, which is locked, are "Pil Arsen" and "Arsenicum." The third room has large wooden storage bins for herbs and heavy drugs, a still and a pill machine, which is very much like that of today.

Miss Moore saw an interesting "open dispensary" at Hall Croft, in Stratford-on-Avon, in the house of Wm. Shakespeare's son-in-law, Dr. John Hall, where she found such delights as Dr. Hall's Diary of 1657 with many case histories and observations, such as: "Mr. Drayton, an excellent poet, labouring of a tertian cure by:

Emetic Infusion, 1 ounce; Syrup of Violets, 1 spoonful. Mix them. This given, wrought very well, both upwards and downwards."

In San Francisco are a number of really fine "ethical" pharmacies (so different from the "Drug Store" of the east coast of U.S.A.), especially Bowerman's, on Post Street, where Miss Moore had the pleasure of meeting and talking at some length with Mr. Bowerman, who had lengthy discussions with Mr. Bedford when that gentleman made his survey of conditions in the U.S.A. some eighteen months ago.

5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE

G. P. Lewis, National Institute of Health, Mill Hill, London, has a review article on this interesting compound in *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, September, 1958. In drawing attention to this, *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, September 13, 1958, says:

5-Hydroxytryptamine, alias serotonin, alias enteroamine, is one of the most interesting recently discovered compounds. Its pharmacology and biochemistry are being intensively investigated. The action of many drugs is beginning to find an explanation in their relation to three substances of natural origin, acetylcholine, noradrenaline and histamine, which all play an impor-

tant role by regulating the activity of tissues locally. Now there is a fourth substance, 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT), which can be regarded as a local tissue hormone. Current interest in 5-HT appears to have moved from the distribution, localisation and characterisation to its biosynthesis, fate and its physiological role in peripheral tissues as well as in the central nervous system. The essential amino acid tryptophan is considered to be the origin of the body's 5-HT. In toads it has been shown to be converted to 5-hydroxy-tryptophan, which is then decarboxylated to 5-HT, an action for which vitamin B₆ is essential. In man 5-HT is converted to 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid as the final metabolic step. The enzyme monoamine oxidase is probably mainly responsible for this oxidative deamination and may be for 5-HT what cholinesterase is for acetylcholine. The rate of turnover of a substance is often indicative of its participation in the functional activity of a tissue. The most rapid turnover of 5-HT occurs in the brain, where its half-life is one to two hours. In the intestine the half-life is one day, and in the platelets one to two days. There is a slow turnover rate in carcinoid tumours, where its half-life is five to six days. In this condition 5-HT formation is greatly increased and a high urinary excretion of 5-HT and its metabolites is taken as a diagnostic feature of the disease, as are also diarrhoea and increased intestinal motility.

That 5-HT may be responsible for intestinal motility is all but established, and it is probably involved in the peristaltic reflex. There is an increased production of 5-HT in the intestinal wall during peristaltic activity, and it is considered that an increase in intraluminal pressure releases 5-HT, which sensitises the sensory cells of the mucosa, which trigger the peristaltic reflex. It has been concluded that 5-HT acts on ganglia or nerve endings in the intestine, and this is in accord with a number of recent observations about an action of 5-HT on nerves and ganglia. For instance, morphine has been shown to block the stimulating action of 5-HT on the superior cervical ganglion, and it seems likely that in the intestine the same mechanism may hold and that part of the effect of 5-HT is due to stimulation of ganglion cells. Thus if 5-HT plays a part in the physiological regulation of intestinal motility the constipating action of morphine may perhaps be explained. In addition to its effects on autonomic ganglia, 5-HT stimulates another type of nerve structure, the endings of sensory nerves. In man it causes pain when applied to the base of an exposed blister; it also stimulates sensory nerve endings in the chemo- and baro-receptors. As 5-HT can produce both hypertension and hypotension in the same animal, the term "amphibolic" has been introduced to describe this effect. There is considerable species difference in the blood pressure response, which also seems to depend on vasoconstrictor tone; when this is low, 5-HT increases it, and when it is high 5-HT lowers it. It is possible that there is a continual release of 5-HT into the circulation, and that this excess is taken up at once by the platelets which seem to control the amount available in plasma and its transport in the blood stream. Reserpine is known to release 5-HT from platelets and also prevents its accumulation in them. It also depletes the stores in the intestinal tract and brain. At all these sites 5-HT is released, probably immediately destroyed by monoamine oxidase, and the tissue remains depleted of it for many hours after reserpine has disappeared from the body. Although 5-HT does not readily pass the blood-brain barrier, its precursor 5-hydroxytryptophan does so, and in this way the 5-HT content of the brain can be increased up to ten-fold after large doses of the precursor. A further increase occurs when iproniazid, a potent inhibitor of amine oxidase, is first administered. An increase in the level of "bound" 5-HT in the brain results in depression of central activity, but when this "bound" 5-HT is lowered by reserpine the activity returns to normal. This suggests that it is necessary for 5-HT to be present in "bound" form to exert its central effects.

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



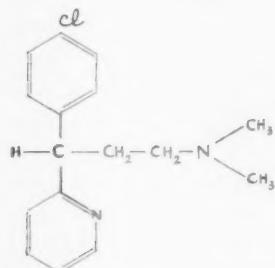
By

Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

TWO RECENT ANTIHISTAMINES

Dextro-CHLORPHENIRAMINE



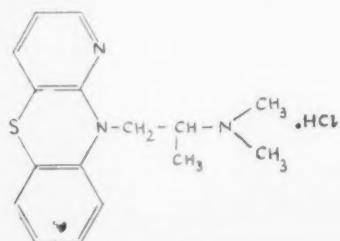
The d-isomer of chlorpheniramine is an antihistamine of high potency with few side effects. Its onset of action is very rapid (10-30 minutes).

Dosage: One tablet 3 or 4 times a day. One "Repetab" is usually taken night and morning.

Proprietary Preparations: POLARAMINE Maleate (Schering Corp.) Tablets of 2 mg.; "Repetab" 6 mg.

ISOTHIPENDYL

The hydrochloride of N-dimethylamino-isopropyl-thiophenylpyridylamine.



Isothipendyl is stated to have no soporific action and virtually no sedative effect.

Dosage: Adult—4-8 mg. three to four times daily.

Children—4 mg. two to four times daily, depending on age.

Sustained Action (S.A.) Tablets. Adult: Normal Dose, 12 mg. every 8 to 12 hours.

Proprietary Preparations: NILERGEX (I.C.I.) as Tablets (4 mg.); Sustained Action (S.A.) Tablets (12 mg.) and Syrup (2 mg. per teaspoonful).

THERUHISTIN is not available on the Australian market.

Penicillin V

(PHENOXYMETHYL PENICILLIN)



FOR
ORAL
TREATMENT
OF
PENICILLIN-
SENSITIVE
INFECTIONS
IN
TABLETS
OF:

- 60 mg. (160,000 UNITS)
- 125 mg. (210,000 UNITS)
- 250 mg. (420,000 UNITS)

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DON'T BE CAUGHT SHORT OF REXONA SOAP STOCKS!



Independent research shows that Rexona's sales have reached an all time high —

**increasing at 7 times
the rate of the
toilet soap market !**

Highest profit in the popular toilet soap field !

Rexona will give you greater profits than all other popular toilet soaps. You make up to 5/2 per doz. on the Bath Size Rexona, and up to 3/10 per doz. on the Regular Size.

SO STOCK, DISPLAY AND CASH IN ON SALES OF REXONA SOAP

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You'll be backed all the way
... by constant, persuasive hard-selling advertising, in —

PRESS

Full page colour and gravure ads. are appearing regularly in the "Women's Weekly" and "Woman's Day."

RADIO

Massive spot campaign using unprecedented concentrations of spots on almost every commercial station.

T.V.

Entertaining regularly on such high-rating TV programmes as "Wyatt Earp," "Whirly Birds" and "Mr. Adams and Eve."

PLUS

Attractive, eye-catching display material available to you.



Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

DEGREE COURSES IN N.S.W. AND QUEENSLAND

Sir,—Your editorial of November 29 did not correctly state the position, in my opinion.

You state that Queensland will be the first State "to introduce a degree standard in pharmacy for its graduates," and continue three paragraphs later to state that in the same year, 1960, a new continuous course will be introduced in N.S.W.

Thus, from your own editorial, the statement that Queensland will be the "first" is incorrect, as, at the best, this event will be concurrent with N.S.W. in time.

However, to date there has been no indication that Queensland envisages a full degree course, and if this should come about it will be in no small measure due to discussions that Dr. S. E. Wright, of Sydney, had with certain members of staff from Queensland whilst in Adelaide at the recent A.N.Z.A.S. Conference. Against this, it has been announced that graduates of the School of Pharmacy at the University of Sydney will receive the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy at the successful completion of a full three-year course.

So in point of fact N.S.W. will have set the standard for the other States to attain.

There would appear to be little doubt that the continuing activity of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. over the years leading to an amendment to the Pharmacy Act in 1952, and culminating in the announcement that the Act as amended would be proclaimed as coming into operation in 1960, plus the change in government in Queensland, has considerably facilitated the introduction of the change in pharmaceutical education in that State.—Yours etc.,

KENNETH H. POWELL,
President, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.
Sydney, 31/12/58.

* * * *

CONTROL OF OPENING OF NEW PHARMACIES

Sir,—Mr. C. M. McCann revives the problem of the uneconomic distribution of pharmacies ("A.J.P.", January 30, 1959).

To implement his suggestions an official committee should be set up to determine the positional goodwill value of all pharmacies, and from this data evaluate the goodwill of required pharmacies in new-developing districts. This writer knows of one district in which three young men have opened in opposition; the ultimate potential of the district will mature in 10 years, and meanwhile three young men will each receive reduced income in the period.

The cash value of a positional goodwill would be an acceptable collateral security for financial accommodation, and thus be a factor in countering the understocking of many pharmacies.—Yours, etc.,

SYDNEY HULL.

Glen Iris (Vic.), 12/2/59.

* * * *

CHEMISTS-ONLY POLICY AND THE LAW

Sir,—In his letter ("Control of Opening of New Pharmacies," "A.J.P.", January 30, 1959), E. M. McCann says:

"The days of Chemists-Only policy are numbered, since Court judgment has been given against this policy in England."

Emphasis should be laid on the last words, "in England" (or, more properly, in United Kingdom).

The Chemists-Only policy is so treasured in Australia that its possible unlawfulness is bound to be viewed with apprehension. It is, therefore, highly desirable that we be clear as to what the judgment referred to really was and in what circumstances it was come to.

If reference is made to the report (taken from "The Times"), published in "A.J.P." November 30, 1958, p. 1274, it will be seen that the judgment was delivered in the Restrictive Practices Court, the Court specially constituted under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, to adjudicate in cases referred to it by the statutory authority. Such a reference was made, under Section 21 of the Act, in relation to the Chemists' Federation and, in particular, to the agreements negotiated between the Federation and manufacturers for the restriction of retail sale of subject products to chemists.

Under the Common Law, the Chemists' Federation and manufacturers prior to the Act had the undoubted right to be parties to agreements that now, in the judgment of the Restrictive Practices Court, are "contrary to the public interest" and void. The enactment of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956 changed the legal situation in this regard, so that certain commercial actions formerly lawful became subject to judicial scrutiny and determination by the Court.

To make this clear, I quote material portions of the report. In the course of the judgment the following appears:

"The fundamental question to be decided by the Court was whether such an arrangement (between the C.F. and manufacturers) was contrary to public interest . . . the Court was not to consider whether competition in the sale of medicine was desirable or undesirable; . . . or whether the Chemists' Federation was a good or bad thing . . . those questions of general policy were settled by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act; the task of the Court was to take the words of the Act according to their proper construction to see whether upon the facts proved the case fell within them . . ."

It is to be emphasised, then, that the judgment is born of the provisions of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956, which is a statute applicable in the United Kingdom and does not run in Australia. So far as we are concerned, the judgment does not affect us; its application is solely to the United Kingdom.

Nevertheless, we should not ignore the tendency of other British Commonwealth legislatures to copy this special type of enactment.

But, while the R.T.P. Act has, because of this judgment, brought about the winding-up of the Chemists' Federation, it has also conferred a tremendous boon (by reason of Section 25) in enabling manufacturers effectively to enforce observance of minimum prices and to restrain infringement thereof by legal process.—Yours, etc.,

H. D. B. COX.

Sydney, February 20, 1959.

New Books

Cosmetic Recipe Book and Laboratory Manual, by Herman Goodman, B.S., M.D. Pp. 67. New York: Froben Press. Price U.S.A., \$2.00.

The writer of this booklet has a world-wide reputation as a dermatologist and cosmeticologist. He is an active practitioner, an experienced teacher, and has written numerous articles and books on dermatology and allied subjects.

His "Cosmetic Recipe Book and Laboratory Manual" is mainly a collection of basic formulas for cosmetics, designed and arranged to serve as introductory practical exercises for students and others wishing to gain experience in the formulation of such preparations.

The formulas utilise modern ingredients such as cetyl and stearyl alcohols, sodium lauryl sulphate, glyceryl monostearates, and Tweens and Spans. No perfuming or colouring agents are included—such additions are left to the compounder.

All formulas are made up to 100 parts, permitting easy calculation of quantities of ingredients, on a percentage basis, using either the metric or apothecary system. Calculations for the formulas given are made extremely easy for the beginner by reference to the early pages of the booklet.

Directions for the compounding of each formula are given, and the physical character of the finished product indicated. Distilled water is advocated in the compounding of all products containing water, and the use of an electric egg-beater or hand homogeniser is recommended for the preparation of all emulsion-type products.

One hundred and twenty-one formulas in all are given. These are sectionised according to the part of the body to which they are to be applied, e.g., general or body. This section includes formulas for such preparations as borated talc, water softener, massage oil and cream, sun protective creams and deodorant preparations of various kinds. Other sections deal with face, shave, foot, hand, head, hair, scalp and nail cosmetics.

It is clearly stated in the introduction that no formula is guaranteed, owing to possible variation in the composition of the ingredients used.

Also it is stressed that the formulas are essentially basic in nature, and the experimental variation of one or more ingredients, until the function of each ingredient is thoroughly understood, is strongly advised. Emphasis is placed on the experimental approach, the aim being the development of a formula modified to suit individual requirements, and one which could become exclusively the property of the experimenter.

This is a booklet of an elementary nature which should interest pharmacists desirous of gaining insight into the formulation of cosmetics.

A firmer cover than the one used would have been an improvement.—E.M.W.

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

In a letter received by me during the holiday period from the Federal Secretary, Mrs. Southcott mentioned that most States had not sent in their remits for the P.A.A. Conference. As time is running short—the Conference is in May—Mrs. Southcott would be pleased if those States which have not already done so, would send their remits to her immediately.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At our first general meeting for 1959, held on February 5, we were most surprised and gratified at the large number of members who attended.

We were the guests, on this occasion, of the Director of the National Gallery, Mr. Eric Westbrook, and had a most interesting and instructive evening. Mr. Westbrook showed us antique furniture, displayed to illustrate the beauty of its design and workmanship; modern glassware, attractively displayed and of lovely colours and shapes; china and pottery; and lastly, some of the beautiful paintings in the Gallery, of all periods down to the moderns, both European and Australian.

Mr. Westbrook made the evening so much more interesting by telling us the history of each painting, and the circumstances in which it was painted.

At the end of the evening Miss Keogh, on our behalf, thanked Mr. Westbrook for the wonderful evening he had given us. Miss Keogh said she was sure most of us had been inspired to visit the Gallery more often, and said Victoria should be very proud of its Gallery and also of the Gallery's Director.

On February 20 over 100 members and their friends enjoyed a theatre night to see "Auntie Mame." The Flying Doctor Service will benefit from the proceeds.

Our next general meeting, on March 5, will be held at the College of Pharmacy, when the guest will be a representative from the Eli Lucas Modelling School.

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

At a recent Marketing Management Conference held in Melbourne, Mr. E. B. Coles, Managing Director of G. J. Coles & Co. Ltd., gave the opening address on retailing trends today.

Mr. Coles gave a most interesting address, and provided a vivid picture of past and future developments in Australian retailing. He found time to be controversial by stating that he was vigorously opposed to any extension of shopping hours.

Mr. Coles made the following forecast for the future. He said:

"The retail trade will grow at a steady rate."

"Chain Stores will be bigger and carry a much greater range. THEY MAY EVEN ENTER THE CREDIT FIELD."

"City centres will remain popular as shopping centres."

"Department stores will be the main ones to develop out-of-town shopping centres."

"Supermarkets will grow bigger, replacing many self-service grocery stores, and will compete by adding non-food lines."

"Use of credit will continue to grow."

"Retailing must cater more and more for the car trade."

"Suburban shopping centres must be made attractive and unlimited parking facilities must be made available now!"

for release from tension



ATARAX*

Brand of Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride

ATARAX is chemically unique

ATARAX is therapeutically different

**ATARAX is perhaps the safest ataractic
known**

ATARAX is unusually flexible

INDICATIONS: Anxiety states caused by worry or deep-seated psychoneuroses; emotional and mood disturbances during menstrual cycle, pregnancy, lactation and the climacteric; senile excitement or agitation; psychosomatic manifestations (i.e., anorexia, insomnia, certain dermatoses); anxiety states associated with organic disease or cerebral accident; behaviour disorders in children.

DOSAGE: 30 to 50 mg. daily in divided doses for average anxiety states.

Dosage should follow meals, or if at bedtime should be accompanied by a small amount of food.

SUPPLIED: Sugar-coated tablets containing 10 mg. Atarax. Bottles of 20 and 100.

Australian Distributors:

F. H. FAULDING & CO. LTD.
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Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, February 10, 1959.

Good Publicity.

During January the "Evening Standard," one of the important London newspapers, carried an eight-page survey of the pharmaceutical industry. In an introductory article, "Dog Doesn't Eat Dog—But Germ Eats Germ!" Dr. T. H. Manners Kerfoot, President of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, stated: "Not only here, but abroad also, has the industry made its contribution. Exports have risen from £3,000,000 a year pre-war to £40 million, and many companies in the industry have research stations abroad; malaria, leprosy and many other tropical diseases have been attacked. There are no frontiers. Today's wonder drug may be obsolete tomorrow, yesterday's failure may, by some happy observation, find a use in a sphere which had not been thought of, or may prove to be the first pointer towards a new discovery. If progress is to continue, the industry must continue research on an ever-increasing scale; without it there can be no progress."

In an article on pharmacology dealing particularly with drugs which "make life worth living," the development of cortisone drugs over the past decade are described, and also the improvements in analgesics and narcotics. On cortisone it says that after it was extracted from the glands of newly slaughtered animals, ten years elapsed before it was synthesised—ten years of steady work and a great feat of chemistry. Unfortunately cortisone, like so many other drugs, had unwelcome side-effects which reduced its value. In easing rheumatoid arthritis, it could cause stomach upsets or other disturbances of the system. The research workers continued to attack the problem. They call it "pharmacological roulette"—juggling with the molecule to produce slightly different substances which may have very different properties. Out of this came hydrocortisone, which is more effective than cortisone, and which produces fewer troublesome side-effects. Then the researchers, continuing their intricate game of "roulette," came up with a further improvement. This substance they called prednisolone. It is much stronger—much smaller doses are needed—and again there was a reduction in the side-effects. And last November, after long tests and clinical evaluations, the fourth big advance in the cortisone story was made available to doctors generally. This is methyl-prednisolone, and it continues the process of achieving greater efficacy with fewer side-effects for the doctor to worry about. So for more than 20 years the pharmaceutical industry in this and other countries has been working to improve this wonderful family of drugs. And, of course, the work goes on. More than £10 million has been spent by the industry all over the world on this group alone. Once the drugs have been discovered more money must be spent on discovering how best to produce them cheaply. Cortisone cost £300 a gramme, a month's supply for one patient, when it was obtained from hog adrenal glands. Two million hogs provide only 50 grammes.

Ten years ago, a daily dose of hydrocortisone in a severe case would cost about £36. Today it costs about 2/6. That is the achievement of the workers who discovered how to synthesise the substance instead of extracting it from animal glands. The workers in the industry claim that their efforts—and the money their companies spend on research—pay society a dividend beyond the simple relief of suffering. By making rapid

progress in treating a disease which formerly meant long, even indefinite, inability to work, they are saving the community a substantial number of man-hours every day. The cortisone drugs are used very largely in treating skin complaints. These may not be crippling in the way arthritis is, but they can keep people off work for long periods. These drugs have shown remarkable successes in quickly clearing up eczema and many forms of skin trouble.

Hospital Costs

Last month figures were given for the cost of maintaining a patient in a hospital bed in Scotland and now the figures have been published for the smaller hospitals in England and Wales for the year ended March 31, 1958. The average cost per in-patient week was £22/12/5, an increase of £3/1/4 over the previous year, and £4/17/5 for the year ended March 31, 1956. The costs are broken down into some thirty headings, including drugs and dressings. These vary from £2/9/11 to under 4/- per patient-week in the acute hospitals. In some areas, of course, the dispensing is done by local chemists and payment is not made from hospital funds. The average cost per week of £22/12/5 is £4/3/11 above the equivalent figure for the Scottish teaching hospitals, and in the provincial teaching hospitals in England the in-patient figure is over £27/10/- per week.

Extra Costs of Services

The pharmaceutical services throughout Britain are costing more than was estimated by the Ministry of Health for the current year, and a supplementary estimate of £2.8 million has been approved by Parliament. This brings the estimate for the pharmaceutical services in England up to £53.9 million, in Wales to £4 million, and in Scotland to almost £6.8 million. In England and Wales a saving resulting from an expected reduction in the number of prescriptions below that assumed in the original estimate has been more than offset by the higher average cost per prescription attributed largely to new drugs and preparations. In the latest figures received by the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee, which is concerned with the second largest Executive Council in England, and has a population of over 24 million, prescriptions have reached an average figure of 6/8. Increased costs in Scotland of individual prescriptions is the cause of the supplementary estimate of £641,000.

Recently Mr. S. V. Gallard, Sales Director of Ayrton Saunders & Co. Ltd., of Liverpool, said that the pharmaceutical industry had been subjected to much ill-formed criticism on account of the country's rising drug bill. Keeping down the cost had been made more difficult by U.S. firms, who were able to spend vast sums on research which they had to recoup in the price of their products. He emphasised, however, that this was not to be interpreted as an attack upon "our American colleagues."

Gift to the Society

Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe, B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., Managing Director of Messrs. Allen and Hanbury Ltd., and Chairman of the Education Committee of the Council, has presented the Society with a modern silver replica of the alabaster Warwick vase. This replica stands 10½ inches high and has an internal diameter the same measurement. The original vase is one of the heirlooms of the Earls of Warwick, and was found in 1770 at Tivoli, Italy, when the Emperor Hadrian's villa was being excavated. The original stands about 5 ft. 6 in. high and has a capacity of 1563 gallons. The vase was brought to England by Sir William Hamilton, whose wife Emma was associated with Lord Nelson. According to tradition her likeness is on the vase as she is reputed to have been the model for a bacchante when it was restored by an Italian sculptor. The vase is pre-

served in Warwick Castle and was bought by the present Earl's great-great-grandfather.

Sterilisation in Hospitals.

The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust has published a report of a study of sterilisation practice in six hospitals. This indicates that procedures are often faulty and the Council of the Society wish to make it clear that equipment, dressings, clothing and contaminated material were under consideration and the report did not refer to the pharmacist or the work of his department. The report recommends the equipment in hospitals of a central department to supply all sterile equipment, and by implication this might cover many pharmaceutical operations. The position is being explained to the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust by the Council and consultations are taking place between the Council and the Guild of Public Pharmacists.

Administrative Pattern

A change in the administrative pattern of the Health Service as far as hospitals are concerned is recommended by the Acton Society Trust, which has conducted a number of valuable investigations into the hospitals since the National Health Service began. It is emphasised in a new booklet, "Creative Leadership in a State Service," that the development and working of the Service has been hampered by inadequate allocations of capital, but another inhibiting factor has been the Ministry's inferior status. The Minister himself is not of Cabinet rank and there have been too many changes in the individual during the past ten years. Expenditure of over £30,000 must be examined by the Ministry, and if it is over double that figure the Treasury also looks at it. Inadequate planning has left the country without a clear picture of the National incidence of disease or of the factors affecting the demand for hospital beds. An active and adequately staffed intelligence and statistical department should be set up. It is asked whether proper leadership and guidance can be ensured at the centre without impairing the initiative and responsibility at the periphery, and also whether a normal Government department can direct a great service such as that in the hospitals.

Sir George Schuster, Chairman of a Regional Hospital Board, gives the answer. He believes that the top posts at the Ministry should be held by officers with practical experience of hospital administration, in the same way as the Service Ministries, so that civil servants would work alongside those who had been in the field. He would have set up two posts, one medical, corresponding to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the other, lay, a combination of Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General. At the lower levels staff should be exchanged between one headquarter at the Ministry and the local or area hospital authorities in a manner similar to that practised in the Colonial Office. Sir George has found that the men skilled in medical administration have not been found and appropriate recruitment and training should be set up. In comparison with industry the number of top posts is inadequate and they are poorly paid. For every 10,000 employees there are 40 such posts in industry, only 4 to 9 in the hospital service.

Drugs for Private Patients

The tussle between the British Medical Association and the Government on the question of the free supply of drugs and medicines for private patients continues. Recently the Minister, Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, was asked what proposals he had for introducing amending legislation on this topic. He replied that there was none at the moment, but the British Medical Association had asked for early discussions and he would give careful consideration to what they said. In considering the

advice he had received from the Association he would bear the matter in mind in context of the whole public interest. A group of Opposition M.P.'s is reported to have asked that the Labour Party's "Shadow Cabinet" should arrange an early debate on legislation on this subject. A deputation from the Birmingham branch of the Socialist Medical Association told this group that if doctors were to have two lists of patients, one fees-paying and the other free, there would be a danger that priority would be given to the paying patients for whom expensive drugs might be prescribed against the best interest of patients as a whole. Mr. Walker-Smith has also been questioned on the 1/- charge per prescription and the increase in the cost attributed to doctors prescribing larger quantities. Mr. Walker-Smith said that the charges were being continued at present. He always kept under consideration all relevant circumstances relating to the financing of the National Health Service. In this context the additional cost caused by the prescribing of larger quantities for chronic conditions had to be set against the saving resulting from the substantial reduction in the number of prescriptions and the additional receipts from charges. He was satisfied that as a result of the change in the basis of patients' charges the burden on the Exchequer was less than it would otherwise have been. Referring to the article on the subject in "The Lancet," the Minister said that although the article had shown that the drug bill for 1957 was larger than the bill for 1956, the material question was whether the drug bill for 1957 was as large as it would have been had the old basis continued, and it was on that that he said a saving had been made. It was appropriate for doctors to prescribe large quantities in chronic cases and that was not necessarily wasteful.

The article referred to in Parliament was by Mr. J. P. Martin and Sheila Williams, and provided a statistical survey of the effects of imposing prescription charges. In 1957 Mr. Martin published a book on the social aspects of prescribing. The authors state that the 1/- charge per form did not affect the number of prescriptions, and that it only raised the average prescription per form. The effect of the change to 1/- an item was more marked. The average frequency per prescription per patient dropped from 5.51 in 1956 to 4.93 in 1957, the lowest figure recorded in any full year since the Service began. Also the number of prescriptions per form dropped back to the level which existed between 1949 and the institution of the first charge in 1952. There was, however, a sharp increase in the average cost per prescription. Part of this was due to an increase of 2½d. per prescription in the dispensing fee. The 1956-57 increase was 1½, four times as much as the average increase in the previous years of the Service. About 40 per cent. of the increase in cost per prescription between 1956-57 was caused by doctors prescribing larger quantities, and although prescriptions fell by nearly 20 million the total bill went up in England to over £4 million. When the basis of the charge was changed the Chancellor of the Exchequer expected a saving of £4½ million, and instead there had been an increase in expenditure of £1.37 million.

Assistants in Dispensing

Since the Health Service began, and more particularly since a three-year course for the qualifying examination in pharmacy became obligatory, there have been many discussions on the advisability of the registration of unqualified assistants. About six years ago the Society was prepared to go forward with the scheme, but at the Annual General Meeting of the Society the members present turned the suggestion down. Perhaps, however, this meeting was not truly representative of feeling throughout the country, as it was believed that opposition had been whipped up and many members appeared who had never been at an Annual Meeting before, and your correspondent thinks, have not been present since. Now, the Executive of the Scottish Department of the Society is asking the Council to reconsider the desira-



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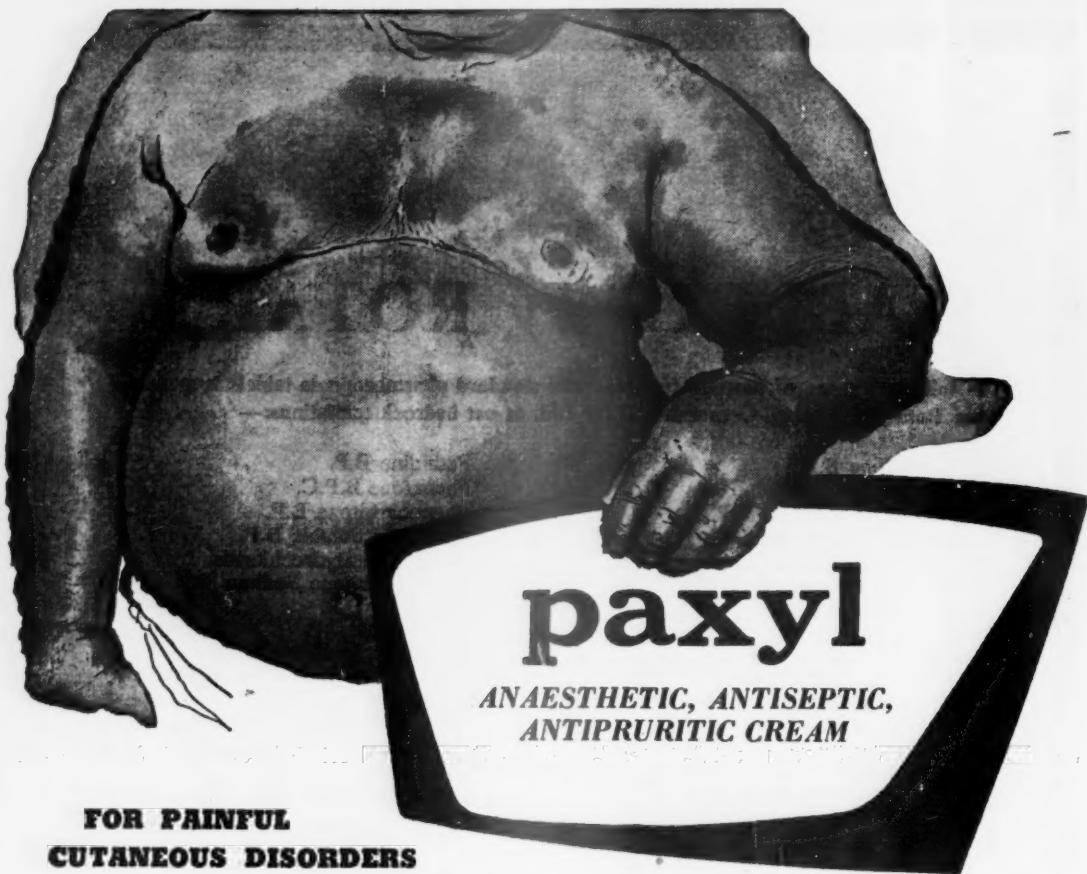
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bility of a scheme for training, examination and supervision of unqualified assistants.

A Minor Epidemic

A minor epidemic of an influenzal type is taking place in England, it has been particularly severe among school children with schools reporting from a quarter to one-third of their pupils absent. One factory in South East London has more than half its staff away, and the hospitals are overloaded with chest cases, so that an emergency condition exists in the London area. One result has been that patients who have been given a date of entry for treatment for non-urgent conditions have had this postponed. Chemical manufacturers, especially those producing salicylates, report that the pressure of demand has already pushed orders on to the factory lines.

SOUTH AFRICA

A Dismal Outlook

Perhaps the chief topic of conversation when one chemist meets another is the recent amalgamations and the actions of the newly created "Pharmaceutical Collosus."

It is gradually dawning on pharmacists that there is practically no opposition to this firm, and that if they wish to continue in business there is no other wholesaler from whom they can buy. There are, it is true, one or two smaller wholesalers who are now flourishing, but their absorption may be only a matter of time.

The situation is fast arising where there is practically a monopoly in pharmaceutical wholesaling, and there is much talk of questions being asked in the House of Assembly, the new session of which began this week. Undoubtedly the questions will concern monopolistic practices, legally frowned upon in the Union.

Pharmacists have, however, a much bigger worry. The Collosus is now venturing into the retail field, acquiring retail pharmacies, thus having a foot in both camps—and fingers in every pie!

Trading in both retail and wholesale fields has long been regarded with disfavour by pharmacy, and most wholesalers have long relinquished their retail branches. However, in most cases, this was because the retail sections did not flourish under management, and not because of policy.

I am told that it is the intention of the Collosus to acquire some 400 retail shops, which would increase the number of shops in the Union by about 30 per cent., and which would also exert a most profound effect upon the character of retail business in the Union. It would certainly give them a preponderance of medical business, since they could supply at wholesale prices.

What is more, it would certainly put paid to any idea of killing doctors' dispensing by making them pay retail price less 10 per cent. for their supplies.

This idea was born some time ago, and negotiations have been proceeding for months with a view to implementing a decision taken at the meeting of the Council for Pharmaceutical Trade and Industry. However, there has always been one group standing out against the idea, and no progress has been made.

Organised pharmacy has for years been fighting to establish the profession on continental lines, but has been thwarted at every turn. Strange that South Africa, which has inherited so much which is continental in

other professions, has hung on to the bad old British system in pharmacy.

Most of all they have been unsuccessful in restricting the avenues for the sale of poisons due largely to the fact that pharmacists will not settle in the smaller towns. Of course, the chemist is prevented from doing so because the local doctors dispense, the co-op. handles all the agricultural poisons, and the local store and cafe sells all proprietary medicines!

This is a vicious circle which leaves the smaller towns without a pharmaceutical service and turns the chemist in the city into a general dealer selling all sorts of merchandise. It is also a situation which will make it very difficult to establish any sort of State medical scheme.

I notice that one branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is trying to stem this drift of chemists' business into other channels by running a series of advertisements in the newspapers exhorting the public to make a friend of their chemist.

The newly elected S.A. Pharmacy Board met in Cape Town this month. This Board, which controls the professional aspects of pharmacy, is part elected and part nominated. Of the eleven members six are elected as representing the chemists and druggists of the country, but one of the elected members is a manufacturer and another a teacher.

The members nominated by the Minister comprise two teachers, two retailers and one member of the staff of the Department of Health, constituting, all in all, a nicely balanced representation.

For the next five years theirs is the task of deciding the present and future conduct of pharmacy; theirs the inevitable task of trying to achieve what pharmacy wants in the face of opposition from those who don't care two hoots about pharmacy.

Amending Act

The President of the Board, in his opening address, revealed that it is highly possible that a Bill to amend the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act will be introduced during this Parliamentary session. This, of course, gives the opportunity for the introduction of other amendments, and it is certain that organised pharmacy will try to introduce those amendments which they have been pushing for some years.

It is almost certain that the 51 per cent. clause will be re-introduced. This proposed section which will make it necessary for 51 per cent. of the shares in a company trading as chemists to be held by a chemist was killed previously when a member pointed out that the widow of a deceased chemist would be put out of business.

With this section now modified to take care of that contingency the amendment will go forward, but there will be opposition to it. Many people other than pharmacists are now displaying interest in pharmacy; farmers, doctors and others are investing their spare cash in pharmacy—and, of course, are not very concerned with the ethics of the profession. Since they have no pharmaceutical background it bodes ill for pharmacy in South Africa if their influence grows.

Examination Results

The Pharmacy Board considered at its meeting the results of the December examinations. This examination was written by candidates under the old and the new regulations.

The results in both courses in the first year were poor—a fact which is found to be true of all professional examinations. It can only be that these youngsters are ill-prepared for the hurly burly of college life and have

no ability to fend for themselves. It is clear that the onus for the high percentage of failures in first year examinations falls upon the schools.

Thus the standard of education given by the schools is of paramount importance to pharmacy, and must be reflected not only in the character of the recruits to the profession, but ultimately in the calibre of the graduates.

It is not meet to pursue the subject of schools in a newsletter of this kind, but it is a subject which could fill the pages of this Journal.

However, the Board have considered the poor examination results many times; one idea which has emerged and which will be introduced before long is that all future entrants to pharmacy will be required to have passed the First Year Examination of a University before being admitted as a pharmacy student.

This will serve to weed out the weaker students, those who present themselves five or six times for the examination and those who are not prepared to work. It is a method which will of course weed out those who are not without brains, but who have been conditioned by their schooling into bad students.

The results of the second year examinations in the new three year course are much better than is usual and show the advantage of a more leisurely and detailed approach to the subjects.

University Graduates Register

This year the first University graduates in pharmacy will be placed on the Register of Chemists and Drug-gists. It is not hard to deduce that within a short span of years all pharmacists will have graduated from a University.

A supply of graduates is looked for to help the ever expanding pharmaceutical industry. More and more pharmaceutical factories are arising and without adequate staff they cannot develop. It is also clear that more and more foreign firms will begin to manufacture here and increase the demand still further.

Chemist Before Board

The daily press recently carried a report of a pharmacist brought before the Board for an offence against the Ethical Rules. His offence was that he had not observed the rules concerning the training of his apprentice, having released him before the full period had been served. Within recent years several pharmacists have been brought to book for neglecting the rules re apprentices—and this is one offence for which the offender gets no sympathy from me. The apprentice is always the unfortunate sufferer and the chemist can have no excuse, since he himself has gone through the same process and should know the rules.

The rules re apprenticeship are fairly thorough and require that a pharmacy must be inspected and approved, that it must have a certain amount of apparatus and that the apprentice must be instructed in making up prescriptions, 1000 in number and of certain types.

Apprenticeship

One recent suggestion is that apprenticeship should be permitted after graduation, but so far the Pharmacy Board have not accepted this. Many masters, of course, cavil at the thought of having an apprentice who has just gone through an extensive course and who is likely to have more up-to-date knowledge than himself. But I imagine that such an apprenticeship would be a matter of mutually gaining knowledge, for certainly the master has gained much by experience which he could impart.

Hospital Pharmacy

Within the last year the institutional pharmacists have been organised into a group. They now find themselves confronted with a problem in that the hospitals are trying to reduce expenditure and require that when expensive ethicals are prescribed the dispenser must provide a cheaper substitute. There is an ethical rule, however, which forbids this and the pharmacists do not wish to clash with authority.

The whole mess could be avoided if doctors would learn more about their pharmacopoeias, but it seems nowadays that they are taught in medical school in terms of proprietaries.

The manufacturers of these proprietaries will, of course, take a dim view of this move to eliminate their products from hospitals, particularly where they have spent much money on research to produce it. Special low hospital prices are always available, but such manufacturers are plagued by the plagiarists, who, having no expenses for research, can undercut in price.

It seems the only solution is to create some kind of pharmaceutical institute which will approve of all new products before they are marketed and do away with unnecessary duplication.

I have recently come into contact with a young pharmacist who came from Britain to take a position as pharmacist in a hospital, and promptly resigned. The reason—there is no pharmacy done in South African hospitals!

The tendency in hospitals and similar institutions is for the pharmacist to become an issuer—simply filling bottles or counting out pills and tablets. All injectables and other products requiring technical skill are bought.

Newly qualified pharmacists, trained in modern method, feel a little thwarted that they cannot use their knowledge and feel that they might as well be in business.

Naturally, this state of affairs is not going to help the hospitals, who are labouring under a shortage of pharmacists. Not even increased salaries will attract men to a life of boredom and dull routine.

Scholarships

Within recent months the numbers of scholarships available to pharmacists has been augmented. Some years ago the Pharmaceutical Society initiated the S.A. Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, but the baby did not thrive. Westdene Products offered one scholarship of £200 a year, and now Johnson and Johnson have offered four of £100 a year. Some time ago another firm, Crowden Products, were apparently on the brink of offering a scholarship.

There is little finance available for S.A. pharmacists to go abroad and study further, and many of our young folk want to do just that. If they go to work to raise the necessary cash they find themselves caught up in a web and cannot break away.

Their wish to study abroad is also hampered by the lack of reciprocity in most countries. Why a qualified pharmacist should not be allowed to practice in any country on a temporary basis is beyond me. I imagine that those who control reciprocity little realise how they are impeding the natural development of the profession.

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E. R. Squibb & Sons Pty. Ltd. announce the appointment of Mr. Robert S. Gardiner as General Sales Manager for Australia. Mr. Gardiner replaces Mr. Gilbert J. Power, who resigned from the company in December, 1958.

FENOX DROPPER BOTTLE — BONUS OFFER

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. asks retailers to please note that the previous bonus offer of six bottles bonus no charge on every 72 of Fenox Nasal Drops, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., ordered has been discontinued as from February 1, and is replaced by a continuing bonus offer of one bonus bottle no charge in every 12 bottles of Fenox Nasal Drops, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. ordered.

WYETH GENERAL MANAGER

Wyeth International Ltd. has announced the appointment of Mr. Robert J. Sutherland as its General Manager for Australian operations, effective from January 1, 1959.

Mr. Sutherland is no newcomer to the medical and pharmaceutical professions throughout Australia as he has been actively employed with Wyeth for the past 26 years, and has represented his organisation in three States as a medical detail representative.

During the last eight years he has held the executive positions of first Australasian Ethical Manager and then General Sales Manager.

HAMILTON LABORATORIES LTD.

Advice from Hamilton Laboratories Ltd. states that when stocks of Hamilton's Sunburn Cream at present held by wholesalers have been sold to retail, the follow-on supplies will be the company's fresh product, Hamilton's Super Suncreme. This line is subject to sales tax and the price structure is—Wholesale 32/- doz.; sales tax 25 per cent.; retail 5/- each.

Cortar-Creme—Large Size

A large size Cortar-Creme is now available in packs of—
12 grammes at 10/6 each wholesale.
28 grammes at 24/- each wholesale.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

"The Sydney Morning Herald" of February 24 contained two full pages devoted to the opening of the new laboratories of the Upjohn Company at Rydalmere.

The ceremony of opening was performed by the Governor, Lieut.-General Sir Eric Woodward, and the President of the Upjohn Company of America, Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, attended the ceremony.

As is customary with such announcements, the actual text was surrounded with messages of congratulation from a number of companies in the drug trade and those associated with the actual construction of the building.

TEK ANTI-GERM TOOTHBRUSHES

The Research Laboratories of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. have been consistently active in their efforts to improve the quality of their company's products as well

as in carrying on scientific research that will prove helpful to themselves and the community.

Their most recent discovery is the anti-germ treatment of toothbrushes which has been incorporated in the manufacture of TEK toothbrushes.

This anti-germ formula is claimed by the manufacturer to produce a uniform impregnation of the Nylon bristles. This depends on a stabilised phenyl mercuric organic combination in a non-toxic solvent system, such that the physical properties of the brush are unchanged by the treatment.

The company states that the anti-microbial action has been fully tested and found to be effective against a large number of varying bacteria.

MACLEANS TOOTHPASTE: NEW PACKS

Group Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has just released its new economy size for Macleans Toothpaste, and is introducing it with a special bonus offer combining the new economy size with the new design large size.

This special offer consists of an attractive counter display box containing 14 large and 6 economy size packs, of which 2 large size are free. By taking advantage of this offer and Group Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. best parcel buy, retailers can make over 54 per cent. profit.

A selection of display material for both windows and counters to tie in with the new packs is available on request to the company.

The wholesale list price of the economy size is 42/3 per dozen and consumer price is 5/2. Prices of the large size remain unchanged.

"STREPSILS"

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. has announced the release of "Strepsils," a new type of anti-septic lozenge containing Dybenal (2:4 dichlorobenzyl alcohol)—a new antiseptic developed in the research laboratories of Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd.



lozenges and retail at 6/6 per tin.

An introductory bonus offer of two tins bonus in every dozen will operate until April 30, 1959, and a continuing bonus of one tin bonus in each dozen will operate from May 1, 1959.

"Strepsils" are stated to be effective against a wide range of bacteria and fungi. Indications include most common infections of the mouth and throat (tonsillitis, laryngitis, aphthous ulcers, stomatitis).

"Strepsils" are packed in vacuum sealed tins of 24 individually wrapped

NEW LABORATORY FOR STERLING PHARMACEUTICALS

A £1,000,000 laboratory now being built at Ermington, N.S.W., will produce 95,000 gallons of cough mixtures, 400 tons of baby powder, 272 million tablets, 560 tons of effervescent liver salt as part of a total annual output of 14,000,000 packaged units of various household medicines, ethical products and other pharmaceuticals.

The new building will be the Australian home of the world-wide Sterling Drug Inc. organisation which operates in this country through its Australian subsidiary, Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. The associated companies in the Australian group are the Nyal Company, Winthrop Laboratories, Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd., Cook-Waite Laboratories and Scott and Turner Ltd.

The laboratories are being built on an eleven-acre block of landscaped riverside land. A total area of 168,000 square feet of space is planned, much of which will be air-conditioned.

We hope to be able to publish further details concurrently with the opening of the new laboratory.

BEAUTY AND FASHION FAIR

The Chesebrough-Pond's stand and demonstrations were amongst the highlights at the Beauty and Fashion Fair held recently at the Sydney Town Hall.



"There are four golden rules for your skin: cleansing, diet, sleep and exercise," said Karen Miller, Pond's Beauty Expert, at a demonstration on beauty care at the Beauty and Fashion Fair held recently at the Sydney Town Hall. From left to right: Miss Karen Miller (behind mike), Toni Van den Linden (model), and Ronny Hemelraad (demonstrator).

During the demonstrations, Miss Karen Miller, Pond's Beauty Expert, gave excellent advice on skin care, make-up, hair care, and answered questions on individual beauty problems. Using Toni Van den Linden as a model, Karen demonstrated Angel Touch, Pond's new Liquid Make-up, showing how it can be used without powder or as a foundation for loose powder.

The attractive display included a full range of Pond's beauty products: Angel Face, Angel Skin (bottles and jars), Angel Touch, Lanolised Talc, Dry Skin Cream, Cold Cream, Vanishing Cream, Clean and Sweet Shampoo (bottle and bubble).

FAULDING MELBOURNE SALESMEN VISIT ADELAIDE

On February 8 members of Faulding's sales staff from Melbourne arrived in Adelaide to participate in a full week's programme, which included an inspection of the Faulding Laboratories, training films, and discussions.

While in Adelaide the salesmen inspected the Antibiotic Manufacturing Section of the Faulding Laboratories and saw the new disposable plastic syringe being filled.



Faulding Melbourne Salesmen gathering for conference in Adelaide. They are from left to right—Messrs. Fairchild, Groves, Lindemann, Ross, Dobbins (Melbourne Sales Manager), Smith, Haig, Russell, O'Connor, Rumbold, Grant, Beecroft, Hill. Seated are—centre, Managing Director Mr. A. F. Scammell, with Mr. R. T. Patterson (Acting General Manager) on the left, and Mr. M. Stone (Australian Sales Manager) on the right.

Mr. A. F. Scammell, the Chairman and Managing Director, said it was the policy of the company to enable every member of the selling team throughout Australia to visit the head office and view the company's manufacturing laboratories.

Staff Picnic at Mylor

On Sunday, February 1 over 350 members of the warehouse and laboratory staff attended their annual picnic at Silver Lake, Mylor. A full day's programme of tennis, swimming and boating was enthusiastically enjoyed by all present.

EVANS MEDICAL CELEBRATES ITS 150th ANNIVERSARY

This year Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., of Liverpool, England, manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, biologicals and fine chemicals, is celebrating its 150th anniversary.

The company originated from a small wholesale druggist's business opened in Worcester in 1809 by John Evans and his brother Edward. John Evans left Worcester in 1818 and started business in London, where he was joined in 1828 by Joseph Sidney Lescher. In 1833 a branch of the business was established in Liverpool and soon outstripped the London firm in size and importance. Laboratories and drug mills were built in Fleet Street, Liverpool, in 1846, but it is believed that manufacturing operations were carried out in London before that date. By the end of the century the two firms—Evans Sons & Co. in Liverpool, and Evans, Lescher & Webb in London—ranked amongst the largest wholesale and manufacturing pharmaceutical organisations in the country. In 1902 the two firms amalgamated under the name of Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb Ltd., by which name

SEAMLESS GELATINE CAPSULES

ANDREX
INTRODUCE
a revolutionary
advance in
encapsulation

- Perfect uniformity
and precise dosage

- Encapsulation in one simple, hygienic operation
- Thin, strong, quickly-soluble shell of exceptional
brilliance

This is the first major advance in encapsulation
for 25 years—and, naturally, therefore, Andrex introduce
it to Australia. Seamless Gelatine Capsules both for
Australian and Overseas customers are already being
made at the Andrex plant.

If you have a product which may be bettered by Seamless
Capsulation, write or phone us for samples
and full details.

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LARGE CAPSULES AND TUBES, TOO

In addition to the seamless, round capsules which vary
from 1 min. to 5 mins. in capsule, Andrex also manufacture
large oval capsules and tubes with nozzles for topical
application. Andrex specialize in private formula encapsulation.
All enquiries and formulae are treated in the
strictest confidence.

THE PROVEN TREATMENT FOR DIAPER RASH



For more than ten years DIAPARENE products have been proved and accepted in the U.S.A. and Canada not only as a remedy, but as a preventive, for diaper rash — an ammonia dermatitis encountered in infants and young children.

The cause of diaper rash is ammonia liberated in the wet diaper by bacterial decomposition of urinary urca. The odour of ammonia is readily detected in diapers wet with urine.

Tests conducted by the Departments of Pediatrics and Bacteriology, New York Medical College, show Diaparene combines a high bactericidal effect against *B. ammoniagenes* with no irritation of the infant's skin.

Forty-nine of 50 infants treated for ammonia dermatitis were cleared within one week by impregnating their diapers with DIAPARENE.

Strong appeal to every mother

Many mothers regard ammonia dermatitis as "something every baby gets". Their discovery of Diaparene's curative and preventive action always produces enthusiastic and grateful response.

Every mother needs your advice — every baby needs Diaparene. And remember, each baby will remain your customer for at least two years because Diaparene is a prophylactic as well as a cure.

Skin care for incontinent adults

Diaparene is widely used among Canadian and American hospitals for treating ammonia dermatitis caused by senility and incontinence in aged and bed patients.

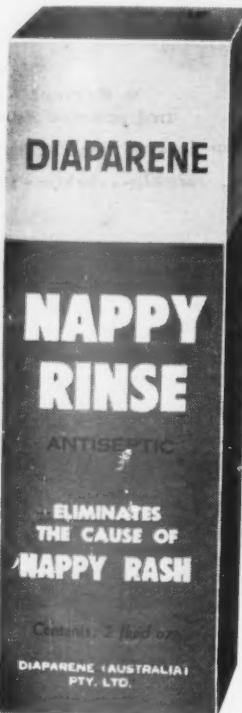
Hospital tests have shown that skin lesions are prevented, odours are eliminated and the morale of patients rapidly improves.

Application of Diaparene is simple. Diapers and bedding may be rinsed in Diaparene solution, or Diaparene lotion or ointment may be applied as required to skin and clothing.

HIGH PROFIT MARGIN—CHEMIST ONLY



FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS. Diaparene Ointment is a quick acting antidote against the harmful bacteria from urine, stool and perspiration. It is soluble with urine and thus reaches and acts on all parts likely to be affected. Price to consumer — 4/9.



PREVENTIVE ACTION
Diaparene Diaper Rinse stops the formation of the harmful bacteria responsible for diaper rash. Use should be recommended in the final rinse for all babies' nappies. Price to consumer — 7/9.



SOOTHES, SOFTENS, HELPS PROTECT BABY'S TENDER SKIN
Used at each bath and nappy change, Diaparene Baby Lotion leaves the skin soft, soothed and protected against the harmful ammonia-forming bacteria. It effectively guards against prickly heat and chafing. Price to consumer — 5/6.

ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALER

Distributors: Salmond & Spraggon (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. All States

the company was known until 1945, when the present title was assumed.

The year 1902 also saw the beginnings of the Evans Biological Institute, which originated from a research station established in Cheshire, in conjunction with the University of Liverpool. The Evans Biological Institute is now producing a wide range of biological products, including Sera, Vaccines, Heparin, Hyaluronidase and liver extracts. The institute has contributed to biological research, and at the moment work is being carried on in the field of bacteriology, virology, biochemistry and immunology.

During the First World War Fine Chemical Works was opened at Runcorn, and a variety of inorganic chemicals is now produced in this factory. The company's principal establishment in Liverpool, which it had occupied for over a century was almost completely destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and a new factory was built at Speke on the outskirts of the city. This factory is one of the most modern in the country, and in it are now concentrated all manufacturing operations carried out on Merseyside, with the exception of work done at The Evans Biological Institute and Evans Fine Chemical Works, Runcorn. The old laboratories at Fleet Street, which had served the company for 113 years, were finally closed down at the end of 1958. Great emphasis is placed on research. New research laboratories were erected at Speke in 1958, and an expanded programme of research will be carried out there. Over £1½ million have been invested in new buildings and plant in the post-war development programme now completed.

Over half the company's production goes to the export markets and over the years it has built up a large export business. Subsidiary companies operate in Australia, Brazil, Eire, France, India, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa and Switzerland, and the company has representatives and agents in practically every country in the world. In several of the overseas subsidiaries, manufacturing operations are carried out.

In 1953 Evans Medical secured an important contract to construct and manage a complete pharmaceutical industry in Burma, and this factory is now in full production. In 1957 the company signed an agreement with the Republic of Liberia, whereby it was appointed sole supplier or purchasing agent of all pharmaceutical products throughout the world.

The present chairman of the company, Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson, is a great-great-grandson of John Evans, the founder. He is assisted by a team of six working directors, and the group employs upwards of 2,000 men and women in all establishments.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 16/2/59—

General Section: Addition

Size	Retail		Wholesale
—	10/6	Inecto Creme Bleach	67/2 doz.
		Alteration	
No. 1	2/9	Twin Soda	22/- doz.
Family	5/-	Twin Soda	40/- doz.
		Removal	
		Eucresol and Eucresol Lamps.	

Notified 25/2/59.

General Section: Alterations

Size	Retail		Wholesale
30 tabs.	6/6	Clements Tonic Pty. Ltd.	
		Clements Tonic Vitamin Tablets	52/- doz.
		As from March 16, 1959	
½ lb.	3/10	D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.	
		"Ellico" Glucose Barley Sugar (tins)	30/6 doz.
½ lb.	2/10	"Ellico" Glucose Barley Sugar (cartons)	22/6 doz.
		As from March 1, 1959	

Student Activities

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Report on the Second Week of Congress

Following the first week of Council meetings held at Araluen, W.A., from January 5 to 11, the congresses moved to Perth, where the Interstate visitors were billeted by W.A. pharmacy students. Activities consisted of various sight-seeing tours, dinners or other functions.

January 12 was spent settling in to the new surroundings, except for most of the young ladies, who blessed the leading city stores with their patronage. The evening was absorbed very sociably by the dinner at Rosetta Lodge, sponsored by the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. It was a grand night and gave the students an excellent opportunity of meeting the leaders of W.A. pharmacy. Entertainment was provided by a noted radio personality, aiding the digestion of most of the gathering, but affecting grossly the rate at which the dinner was consumed.



Kevin Power (W.A.), our "Kamp Kommandant" at Araluen.

January 13. A trip to Kwinana Oil Refinery was arranged, but due to the fact that the bus departed at the early hour of 9.30 a.m., three of the contingent were left in the lurch, or rather, in bed. The trip was much appreciated, giving Easterners a glimpse of the vast future in store for Western Australia. Lunch was at King's Park, which overlooks the "Swan City" and Swan River, noted for its scenic views. The Pharmaceutical Guild of W.A. provided an afternoon cocktail party at Guild House. Once more this was a highly successful evening. The refreshments were served buffet style, and all the participants wore name-tags, presumably in case the equilibrium was lost. The night was passed by with a "Back to Araluen" party at the home of an infamous

member of W.A.P.S.A. Everybody attended in the tattered clothes worn continuously for a week at Araluen, and celebrated most riotously the "coming of age" of one of the S.A. male members.

January 14 brought the trip to Rottnest, a small island off the mainland. This voyage will be remembered by all who participated for more reasons than one. Any student who deemed himself a businessman could have amassed a small fortune by selling antihistamine tablets packed in tens and labelled "For Travel Sickness Only." However despite this drawback everyone had an enjoyable time.

January 15. A tour of W.A. University was arranged, and this opened everyone's eyes. It is a beautiful building set in picturesque surroundings, having every facility for studies, and still expanding, due to public demand, as shown by the fact that it is the only University in an Australian State where the students are not out-numbered 5 to 1 by technical college students. The evening produced the farewell dinner given by W.A.P.S.A. at the Adelphi Hotel. The speeches seemed

to be the highlight of the night, rapidly developing into a battle of wits, and producing some rather pointed remarks as to the standard of the W.A. State drink.

January 16. The final day produced a tour of the celebrated Emu Brewery, on the banks of the Swan. This appeared to be the most popular excursion of all, especially to the male sex. A party given by Rumbles Ltd., wholesale druggists, concluded the agenda for the Congress. The affair was carried out on a grand scale. Could it be that Rumbles were after new buyers!

W.A.P.S.A. must be congratulated on arranging such an excellent Congress and Conference. Nothing went amiss, every conceivable matter was ably taken care of, leaving nothing for the visitors to do but further the interest of pharmacy students in Australia, and enjoy themselves.

Next year Adelaide has been chosen as the site for the 13th Annual Conference and Congress. Due to its accessibility it is hoped that a great many more students will attend. Remember, it is your affairs we are interested in, and surely you should have a say in your own affairs. So put aside your unused pennies and book a bunk for Adelaide, January, 1960. It is up to YOU to make this coming Congress the success it should be.

—Trevor Cichero, National Publicity Officer,
22 McCaul Street, Taringa East, Qld.



John Large (Tas.) snapping a pose of Heather McLean (N.S.W.).

THE IMPORTANCE OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

Have you ever considered what happens when an apprentice has served his time in a pharmacy where the easy, convenient observance of the law is considered sufficient? The usual custom today is to do some haphazard relieving, more with the object of building a bank account as quickly as possible than acquiring the greatest amount of experience, and then opening a business. The first addition to the staff is usually an apprentice. The question is, what are the chances of this apprentice being fully trained? If he is, then the greatest credit is due to the young master profiting by the omissions of his master. If he is not, he becomes a weak link in the chain where his personal minor success could endanger pharmacy and ultimately his own fate. Is this a question about which you can do nothing?

A correspondent in "The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand."

KEEP THEM FREE

"During the second week in May the U.S. Department of Justice obtained an indictment against five drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers charging them with 'conspiring to fix prices and eliminate competition in the sale of polio vaccine to Federal, State and local governments.'

"It is utterly fantastic that as a reward to one of the finest achievements in scientific history some of the principals in this weird drama should be laden with persecution and legal harassment.

"Even now they are still assiduously at work for mankind. Years will be plucked from the calendar to hasten the day when more countless thousands of useful lives will be saved from disease if these stalwarts in research, development and distribution are allowed to practice their arts and ply their crafts untrammeled by the government interference. Let us keep them free."

—Harrison, James W., "Reward for Achievement: Persecution," Carol.
—Extract from "The American Professional Pharmacist."

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 4/- per line, with a minimum of 12/-, payable in advance

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Telephone MU 7241

YOUNG PHARMACISTS are invited to register for appointments as executive trainees. The Company expects completion of a course in sales management, accountancy, or production management, and will give facilities to attend lectures.

Five-day week . . . Superannuation scheme . . . Three weeks' annual leave.

Commencing salary according to age and experience. Annual increments. Bonus on completion of course selected. Prospects practically unlimited and depend on the man himself.

Apply by letter, giving full personal details, including experience and qualifications, to
ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER (TECHNICAL)
Sigma Company Limited, 589 Collins Street,
Melbourne, C.1.

PHARMACY.—QUEENSLAND, just north Brisbane, good tourist area. T/O. exceeds £11,000. Price, inc. stock, about £4300. Also will sell the best shop site in the district. Urgent, going abroad. Replies to "No. 14159," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis St., Melbourne.

PHARMACIST needed for FLYING MEDICAL SERVICE at Ceduna, S. Aust. Inquire Bush Church Aid Society, 135 Bathurst St., Sydney, BM 3164, or Allan's Building, 273 Collins St., Melbourne. MF 8962.

GEELONG AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL
(Kitchener Memorial)
PHARMACIST

The above hospital is requiring the services of a qualified Pharmacist to commence duty about the beginning of April.

A five-day week is worked. Salary in accordance with Hospital Pharmacists' Determination.

Further details on application.

E. J. R. TAYLOR, Manager and Secretary.

BRISBANE PHARMACY

Key city position, excellent potential, modern premises and appointments. Lease. Price £2400 plus stock, optional. Apply, in first instance, to Mr. W. Steele, 2 Glenfield Street, Hill End, Brisbane.



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A NEW
COURSE
IN
STEROID
THERAPY

TRADEMARK

DECADRON

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abolishes side reactions as a significant deterrent to corticosteroid therapy to a greater extent than any other substance known

NOW

therapy can be established more safely, promptly and predictably...with patient need, not side reactions the main consideration... without many of the handicaps that limited the usefulness of the corticosteroids developed during the transitional period that began with the discovery of cortisone and ended with the discovery of DECADRON / safer...several times more potent than any other corticosteroid



MERCK SHARP & DOHME (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.
FAIRFIELD, N.S.W.

In the field of VAGINITIS



TRIPLE SULFA CREAM

excellent bacteriostatic and bacteriocidal activity against a wide variety of vaginal pathogens

- Hastens healing
- Relieves symptoms
- Eliminates discharge
- following conization and vaginal plastics
- following cervical cauterization
- and vaginal infections including *haemophilus vaginalis* vaginitis

ACI-JEL

- Therapeutic Vaginal Jelly
- simpler,
- more effective
- "acid-douche" therapy
- to restore and maintain normal vaginal acidity

DIENOESTROL

stimulates vaginal epithelium for topical estrogen therapy

- in postmenopausal vaginitis
- in atrophic vaginitis
- in pruritis vulvae
- in plastic pelvic surgery — preoperatively



Pharmaceutical Company
SYDNEY

Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

Federal Council Meeting

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on February 18, 1959, at 9.45 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Victoria), Chairman, and Mr. T. G. Allen (General Secretary).

Mr. N. V. Orr (substitute member for Mr. H. D. B. Cox, N.S.W.); Mr. E. A. O. Moore (substitute member for Mr. W. A. Lenehan, Queensland); Mr. W. J. Cornell (substitute member for Mr. D. Finlayson, S.A.); and Mr. N. C. Cossar (substitute member for Mr. R. I. Cohen, W.A.), were present as substitute members.

Mr. I. H. Barnes and Mr. D. A. Lees, Directors of the company, were also present.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman.—The General Secretary reported that a ballot in accordance with the by-laws had resulted in the re-election of Mr. E. W. Braithwaite as Chairman, and Mr. H. D. B. Cox as Vice-Chairman, of the Federal Council for the year 1958-59.

Members of the Federal Council.—Notifications were received from head office and the branches of the appointment of the following as members of the Federal Council for the year 1958-59:—

Head Office (Directors)—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite.
N.S.W. Branch—Mr. H. D. B. Cox.
Queensland Branch—Mr. W. A. Lenehan.
South Australian Branch—Mr. D. Finlayson.
Western Australian Branch—Mr. R. I. Cohen.

The minutes of the fourteenth annual meeting, held at Melbourne on February 19, 1958, were confirmed.

Hon. Treasurer.—The General Secretary formally reported that Mr. N. C. Cossar had been elected, at the annual meeting in November, as Hon. Treasurer of the company for the year 1958-59, and in accordance with the By-Laws of the Federal Council would be ex officio Hon. Treasurer of the Federal Council for the current Council year.

Authorisation of Investments.—The Hon. Treasurer asked permission for action under this heading to be deferred. The necessary alterations to the Articles of Association to permit of a widening of the scope of their investments had been passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting in November last, and since that date he had had discussions with a stockbroker and with his colleagues. He had brought to the meeting all the papers the stockbroker had given him, but he would like to have further discussions before putting forward a definite recommendation.

The Chairman said he "thought it would be very wise not to rush this item of business."

After discussion, Mr. Orr moved that the Chairman and the Hon. Treasurer be empowered to invest the money available as they thought fit in accordance with

the amended articles, and that the whole of the funds available at the present time be invested in securities other than Commonwealth Loans.

The Chairman said he thought it would be competent for this meeting to give authority to the Treasurer and himself to invest these funds after consultation with the Board of Directors.

Mr. Orr said this was an excellent opportunity to try out the new system, and he thought they could leave the details to the conservative outlook of the Chairman and the Treasurer. He was confident the money would be well invested.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Moore and carried.

After the passing of accounts for payment, the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

GROUP PRACTICE AND ETHICS

And while we strive to retain our ethical principles, we must remain the vital factor in the treatment of human ills, be it by an individual doctor or by a group clinic. We must not lose the concern of the patient as a human being. He must not become a disease entity, a chart number.

—David Kershner, M.D., in "The Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn."

ECHOES OF THE PAST—LEECHES

These are to be applied, where Cups cannot be set, as to Hemerods, vulva, gummis, lips, nose, fingers; as also, they may bee used to old sores in scarific, after Gangrenes: They are to bee applyed handling them with a fine cloth, the part being made cleane with milk; if you would have them fall off, cast upon them salt; if you would have them suck more than they are able, cut off their tailes. You are to choose those that are in clear water, whose heads are little, bodies small, red bellyed, their backs rayed like threds of gold; they are to bee kept 12 or 13 dayes before they can be applyed. You may keep them a whole yeare, by changing the water every 3, 4 or 10 dayes, adding some crummes of bread. Now to conclude, if the blood be red, it's good; if it appeare white, yellow, or livid, it demonstrates phlegme, choler, melancholy, and those to be purged; if it flow out gently and cleave to your fingers, it shews obstructions, and therefore sweat; if it be thin, and long before it thicken, in which the fibers presently vanish, it discovers crudity and weaknesse of the liver; if there be spume or froth, it's a sign hot predominates in the humors; if the serous be immoderate, it manifests the infirmesse of the Liver, and weaknesse of the Kidneys; if fat bee in the blood, which is raw, it indicates those persons, if they bee fat, they shall grow more fat; if they be leane, it prognosticates colliquation; if it be of bad smell, it a signe of great putrefaction and corruption.

From "The Marrow of Chirurgery," by Jacob Cooke, Warwick, 1647; reproduced in "The Chemist and Drug-gist."

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

We regret to report that **Mr. J. Y. Allan**, of Brunswick, has been admitted to hospital. Mr. M. C. Roberts has been in charge of the pharmacy at 178 Sydney Road, Brunswick, for three weeks.

Miss Patricia W. McKay, who has been in Western Australia for some time, returned recently and has accepted a position as assistant at the Ballarat U.F.S. Dispensary.

Death.—At the Children's Hospital, February 21, Paul Bernard, darling fifth son of Vera and Richard Tyndall, High Street, Kangaroo Flat. Aged five months. Our sympathy is extended to the parents.

Birth.—Newton (nee Hawkins): On December 25, to Pauline and Court, a daughter.—Congratulations.

MARRIAGE

Peake—Railton: We are happy to announce the marriage of Shirley, only daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. L. Peake, of Horsham, to Bruce, only son of Mrs. L. R. and the late Mr. D. B. Railton, of Brighton. The marriage was celebrated at the Methodist Church, Horsham, on January 31. Mr. Railton conducts his own pharmacy at Sandringham.—Congratulations.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: FEBRUARY LIST

Reliever

Abson, Miss V. M.	Mr. T. H. Owen, Melbourne
Abbott, Mr. A. H.	Mr. A. L. Skewes, East Kew
Aitchison, Mrs. V.	Mr. F. G. A. Long, Mont Albert
Amor, Mrs. F.	Mr. J. P. R. Elcoate, St. Kilda
Ashton, Mr. R. W.	Miss M. Griffin, Beaumaris
Bath, Mr. P. H.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Nth. Melb.
Bartley, Mrs. U. M.	Mr. A. D. Swan, Bentleigh
Beaumont, Mr. P.	Mr. J. W. Pitney, Ascot Vale
Berg, Mr. E. P.	Mr. R. R. Pepin, Footscray
Bill, Mr. I. L.	Mrs. M. S. Allsop, Elwood
Bruce, Mr. K. A.	Mr. C. W. Hyndman, N. Balwyn
Buchanan, Mrs. V. A.	Mr. P. M. Davey (Rainbow Phcy.), Rainbow
Burns, Mrs. T. G.	Mr. I. A. Bray, Bentleigh
Coventry, Mr. K.	Mr. F. D. Barker, Burwood
Crook, Miss J. M.	Mr. R. H. Clyne, Collingwood
Crook, Mr. W. E.	Mr. D. B. Boyall, Boronia
Daly, Mrs. N.	Mr. N. Maller, Ringwood
De Forest, Mr. R.	Mr. A. N. Barcham, East Bentleigh
Digby, Mr. J. W.	Mr. D. T. Wells, Kyneton
Edwards, Mr. H. R.	Messrs. D. A. & W. G. Lees, Brunswick
Eccleston, Mrs. L.	Mr. W. V. O'Connor, Kyneton
Emson, Mr. H. A.	Mr. N. F. Werner, Boort
Emson, Mr. D. A.	Mr. E. W. Waters, Kerang
Ferry, Mrs. L.	Mr. J. W. Pitney, Ascot Vale
Furness, Mr. A. J.	Mr. D. H. Mellor, Armadale
Garde, Mr. D.	Est. H. M. Bennett, Balaclava
Gardiner, Mr. J.	Mr. D. A. Emson, Trentham
	Mr. H. A. Emson, Caulfield
	Mrs. G. Tostevin, Nth. Balwyn
	Mr. D. P. A. Mayson, Seymour
	Mr. S. Snyder, South Yarra
	Mr. J. D. Mulcahy, Garden City

Pharmacy

Reliever	Pharmacy
Goodridge, Mr. J. A.	Mr. N. Shrimpton, Rosanna Parkville Pharmacy, Parkville
Goldberg, Mr. A. H.	Mr. N. D. Myers, Northcote
Grant, Mrs. A. E.	Mr. J. C. Boyd, Ringwood
Grossbard, Mr. H.	Mr. C. P. Connard, Melbourne
Griffiths, Mr. J. R.	Mr. W. B. Kellock, B'ton Bch.
Hain, Mr. L.	Mr. I. L. Herbert, Altona Ashley Phcy., West Footscray
Hadden, Mr. J. L.	Mr. N. E. Brotchie, Beaumaris
Harris, Mr. A. K.	Mr. A. Weinstock, Deer Park
Hitchen, Miss J.	Mr. R. S. Harvie, Rutherford
Holmes, Mrs. B.	Mr. J. V. Kennedy, Melbourne
Howard, Mr. P.	Mr. W. L. S. Don, Carnegie
Jacomo, Mr. J.	Mr. A. E. Hands, Murtoa
Kellass, Mr. J. G.	Mr. C. H. Winnett, Lilydale
Kulpa, Mrs. J.	Mr. J. Buckley, Ascot Vale
Land, Mr. J.	Mr. D. B. Kellas, Willaura
Leake, Mr. G. R.	Mr. B. Halperin, Elsternwick
Lee, Mr. F. F.	Mr. E. Huppert, St. Kilda
Lennon, Mr. C. B.	Mr. N. L. Shrimpton, Rosanna
Lindell, Mr. E.	Mr. J. Napoli, Nth. Melbourne
London, Mr. D. W.	Est. H. M. Bennett, Balaclava
MacPherson, Miss H.	Mr. D. W. F. Bourne, Coburg
Mitton, Mr. J. W.	Mr. B. G. McClusky, K'weerup
Mitton, Mr. J. W.	Mr. A. B. Murie, St. Kilda
Miller, Mr. D. M.	Mr. M. R. Rodd, Dandenong
Morgan, Mrs. B. L.	Mr. P. H. Hastings, Yarram
Nankervis, Mr. K.	Mr. B. J. Cambetta, Mildura
Pincus, Miss M.	Mr. L. J. A. Brotchie, Ess'don
Pitman, Mr. I. H.	Mr. A. A. Vale, Camberwell
Pose, Mrs. N.	Mr. M. R. Lee, Thornbury
Pusterla, Miss P. A.	Mr. J. C. Urquhart, Hawthorn
Rooney, Miss B.	Mr. R. Y. Whalley, Melbourne
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Brunswick
	Mr. R. S. Miller, Carlton
	Bull & Owen, Geelong
	Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Weir, East Preston
Rosenberg, Mr. H.	Ramsay & Lucas, East Ivanhoe
Rush, Mr. W.	Mr. N. Cook, Glenferrie
Schwartz, Mr. H.	Marshall's Phcy., Nth. Carlton
	Mr. A. T. Galvin, Melbourne
	Mr. G. I. Oliver, Brighton
Shannon, Mr. H. R.	Mr. E. H. Thomas, Carnegie
Shannon, Mr. J. D.	Mr. L. F. Cox, Glenhuntly
Sibel, Mr. A.	Mr. J. F. Isaac, Sandringham
Van Den Berg, Mr. N.	Davies & Moller, Morwell
Westlake, Mr. A. G.	Monteath & Rogers, Drouin
Whiffin, Mr. M. J.	Mrs. F. A. Bartram, Elst'wick
Wilson, Mrs.	Mr. A. W. G. Ryan, Middle Pk.
	Mr. G. Rogers, Syndal
	Mr. J. B. Gough, Gardenvale
	Mr. P. W. Fisken, Elsternwick
	Knight's Phcy., N. Brighton
	W. B. Perry & Sons, M'beena
	Est. H. M. Bennett, Balaclava
	Mr. I. L. Bill has left the employ of Mr. V. Israel, Mildura, to conduct a pharmacy in the city, and Mr. W. A. Mercer has taken his place.
	BUSINESS CHANGES
	Mr. E. Huppert has taken his son George into partnership at 20 High street, St. Kilda.
	Mr. E. N. Egerton has changed his address to 320 Charnian road, Cheltenham.
	Mr. A. H. Mansell has closed his branch pharmacy at 216A Glenferrie road, Glenferrie.
	During Mr. F. D. Barker's absence abroad, Mrs. T. G. Burns will be in charge of his pharmacy at Burwood.
	During Mr. F. W. Johnson's absence abroad Mr. F. Barker will manage his pharmacy at Northcote.
	Mr. J. B. Grogan has opened a pharmacy at 24 Station street, Nunawading.

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VICTORIA—Continued

The following pharmacies have changed hands:

- Mr. J. K. Sanders from Mr. I. J. Thompson, 118 Station street, Fairfield.
Mr. D. G. Paul from Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hayes, Main street, Croydon.
Mr. R. E. P. John from Mr. J. J. A. Lee, 133 Main street, Mornington.
Mr. F. H. Hodgson from Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Whiffin, 477 South road, Moorabbin.
Mr. L. Benporath from Mr. R. de Forest, 264 Smith street, Collingwood.
Mr. M. R. Tilley from Estate A. C. Saunders, 527 Nepean highway, Bonbeach.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS

At the recent election for members of the Council, the four retiring members, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. C. P. A. Taylor, F. W. Johnson and J. R. Oxley, were re-elected unopposed for a further period of three years.

THALLIUM POISONING

The foolishness of leaving poisons exposed to children was demonstrated by the poisoning of two small children, six years and three years respectively, who swallowed ant poison containing thallium on December 30. The victims were rushed from Hampton to the Alfred Hospital, and after treatment were detained for observation.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Victoria Government Gazette of February 25 contains a notice of the appointment of Frank Herbert Shaw, Ph.D., M.Sc., to be a member of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee, pursuant to the provisions of section 260 (2) (b) of the Health Act 1956 (No. 6024) for the remainder of the period ending on February 2, 1960, vice Dr. S. Gershon, resigned.

MORE CHILDREN DRINK KEROSENE

News comes from the country centre of Bairnsdale that doctors and nursing staff of the hospital are greatly concerned at the number of children admitted who are victims of kerosene drinking. In an eight-day span, just prior to Christmas, four children who drank kerosene were admitted. A warning to parents to keep dangerous materials out of the reach of children was published.

DEPARTURES FOR OVERSEAS

Victorian pharmacists who departed for overseas in recent weeks or will be leaving shortly included: Mr. F. W. Johnson, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. J. I. Richards, Returning Officer for the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and Mrs. Richards.

Also Mr. J. R. Fisher, Demonstrator and Lecturer in the Victorian College of Pharmacy; Mr. P. J. Hunt, Miss Margaret Macfarlane, Miss I. R. Fink, Mr. I. M. Stuart, Misses Beverley R. Johnston, Helene M. Robinson, Pamela P. Curnow and Mr. H. Miller.

£1000 ACCOUNTING MACHINE FOR RETAIL PHARMACY

A new accounting machine was recently installed by Mr. Rod Burgess, pharmaceutical chemist, of Horsham, and was featured in the "Mail." Along with the typescript was published a picture of Mr. Burgess inspecting

the machine which is being demonstrated by a representative of the National Cash Register Company. The machine is known as the front end bookkeeping machine, and apparently the news value of the item is that it is the first of its kind in Horsham. It is claimed that it will save hours previously spent in making up and sending out accounts and can also be used as an ordinary cash register.

PRIZE FOR WINDOW DISPLAY

Mr. F. K. Uren of Hamilton received advice in December that he had been awarded the £30 prize for the best Helena Rubenstein window display in Victoria. Mr. Uren gives credit for the display to his staff.

In a note in the press concerning the winning of the prize it was pointed out that the Uren family had been associated with the premises at the corner of Gray street since Mr. Uren's father went there in 1876 to be an apprentice to Mr. Carl Klug. Commenting on the long family tradition, the newspaper said that "evidently they have not allowed their age to affect the modernity of their salesmanship."

NEW LECTURERS FOR VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has announced the appointment of two additional lecturers, who will take up the positions early this year in the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Henry Dowd, M.Sc., A.R.A.C.I., has been appointed Lecturer in Chemistry, and Mrs. Dorothy A. Newman, B.Sc., Dip.Ed., Lecturer in Biology.

These appointments have been made to strengthen the teaching staff in preparation for the move to the new College in 1960, when a revised curriculum providing for an extended course will be introduced.

It is proposed also that a new lecturer in Physics will be appointed.

UNREGISTERED HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL BENEFITS

Successful Appeal

A man who was sentenced to three months gaol for illegally selling hospital and medical benefits succeeded in his appeal against the sentence when it came before Judge Dunn in the Ballarat General Sessions on February 4.

The appellant, Stanley Grenfell Hutchings, of Napier street, Essendon, was released on a £50 bond to be of good behaviour for six months. In evidence Hutchings admitted selling hospital and medical benefits for a firm which was not registered under the Victorian Act.

His Honour said that ignorance of the law was not an excuse, but he was convinced that Hutchings' conduct did not warrant a gaol sentence.

DANGEROUS DRUGS STOLEN

The number of reports of losses by theft of Dangerous Drugs is a matter for alarm.

All authorised persons, such as medical practitioners, pharmaceutical chemists and veterinary surgeons, are charged with the responsibility of safe custody of Dangerous Drugs in their possession. Failure to take the necessary precautions to avoid loss can lead to prosecution. At least two such thefts were reported in the last few weeks. Swan Hill police warned that an attache case lost in Swan Hill on January 3 contained pills which could be dangerous in the hands of children. The case was lost in front of the White Swan Hotel by a visiting doctor.

In Melbourne police issued a warning on February 9 regarding a bag containing Dangerous Drugs, stolen from the car of Dr. A. S. Esser, who left it parked in the drive of his home in Church street, Hawthorn.

VICTORIA—Continued

WAGES OF APPRENTICES

The Victorian Branch of the Guild has written in reference to the wages listed on p. 81 of our issue of January 30, drawing attention to the fact that those rates have not taken into account the ruling of the Wages Board on September 8, 1958, that an additional amount shall be paid for all time worked on Saturdays by weekly employees.

The correct rates payable to apprentices, including the Saturday morning loading and the increase approved to commence from the first pay period on or after January 1, 1959, are as follows:-

1st year	£3 10 3
2nd year	£4 13 9
3rd year	£6 9 9
4th year	£7 18 6
5th year	£11 13 3

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA DISCUSSION GROUP

The first meeting of the Discussion Group for 1959 was held at the College of Pharmacy on February 11, when Dr. B. A. Stoll, of the Peter MacCallum Clinic, spoke on "The Chemical Treatment of Cancer."

The President of the Group, Mr. David Lumsden, was in the chair, and there was an overflow attendance of over 200.

Dr. Stoll illustrated his talk with a number of slides, which clearly set out the various groups of drugs in use today for the treatment of cancer. (It is hoped that a summary of Dr. Stoll's talk will be published later in the "A.J.P.")

At the conclusion Dr. Stoll answered a number of questions relating to his talk. A vote of thanks on behalf of those present was proposed by Mr. E. W. Braithwaite.

—G. K. Treleaven, Secretary, Discussion Group.

BUILDING APPEAL FUND

The Council has pleasure in publishing the following additional gifts from drug firms and companies engaged in or associated with the pharmaceutical industry, and of expressing its thanks for these gifts.

Additions to Tertiary (Trade) Phase Since January

News Bulletin

H. J. Langdon & Co. Pty. Ltd.	£300 0 0
Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd.	1500 0 0
Campbell Davies Pty. Ltd.	100 0 0
W. Ramsay (Surgical) Pty. Ltd. (books as selected)	500 0 0
Photimport Pty. Ltd. (furnish office of Secretary and Registrar)	2000 0 0
Samuel Taylor Pty. Ltd.	100 0 0
Virax Ethicals Ltd.	105 0 0
Melbourne Fire Office Ltd.	100 0 0
	£4705 0 0

WEDDING

Littlejohn Memorial Chapel, Scotch College, was the setting for the marriage on February 28 of Janet Mackenzie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Manning, of Hawthorn, with Ian Hamilton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pitman, of Deepdene. Rev. Alec Fraser officiated.

Bridesmaids were Miss Lenore Callaghan and Miss Elizabeth Pitman, the bridegroom's sister. Best man was Mr. Jim Hawksley, Ph.C.; groomsman was Mr. Michael Lumb. A reception was held at the Hotel Windsor.

Mr. Pitman, who qualified in November, 1957, was

selected recently as the winner of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 4. Miss Manning also qualified from the Victorian College of Pharmacy in March, 1958.

We extend hearty congratulations and best wishes to these young chemists, who will shortly journey overseas together.

A.P.F. AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The Royal Children's Hospital wishes to notify pharmacists that the mixtures in the "Infants' Formulae" section of the A.P.F. are now the standard mixtures used in the hospital (this includes "Haustus" Chloral A.P.F./I.F., which is known throughout the hospital as "Mistura" Chloral). These mixtures replace those of the previously used Children's Hospital Pharmacopoeia. The hospital staff have been requested to confine their prescribing to the B.P. and to A.P.F. preparations, as far as possible.

Many of the A.P.F. preparations listed in the general section of the "Therapeutic Formulae" are also used as stock preparations. Ung. Zinc et Picis of the old Children's Hospital Pharmacopoeia, is still in use, however, as this contains 1 per cent. of crude coal tar, whereas the A.P.F. has 6 per cent.

At a later date a full list of formulae used in the hospital will be printed. Until that time pharmacists are advised by the hospital to use A.P.F. formulae when dispensing rather than those of the now obsolete C.H.P.

SALE OF ROYAL JELLY

First Prosecutions Under the Health Act

A Melbourne chemist was proceeded against in the Melbourne City Court on February 26, 1959, on two charges. On having sold an unregistered proprietary medicine in contravention of Section 267 (1) (a) of the Health Act and of making a prohibited claim, contrary to Regulation 74 (6) of the Regulations and Standards for Foods and Drugs.

The defendant did not appear in Court, and Mr. S. Hogg appeared for the Department of Health. Mr. K. W. R. Plummer, an inspector for the Pharmacy Board and for the Department of Health, gave evidence concerning the purchase of a package of Vitiron Royal Jelly capsules from the pharmacy of the defendant. The package on being opened was found to contain Glee Royale capsules. The magistrate, Mr. Steedman, found the charges proven and imposed a fine of £5 with £5/5/- costs on each charge.

In the same Court, Mr. Bernard R. White, osteopath, 294 Little Collins street, Melbourne, was convicted on similar charges and was fined £7 with £5/5/- costs on each charge.

At the Preston Court of Petty Sessions on February 25, 1959, before Mr. Cuthill, S.M., Messrs. A. and A. M. Bourne, Bell street, Preston, manufacturers of Glee Brand Royal Gelee, were charged with selling a proprietary medicine which had not been registered under the provisions of the Health Act and with advertising an unregistered medicine for sale.

Evidence was given by an inspector of the Pharmacy Board of a visit to the defendant's premises at Bell street, where he purchased a packet of Royal Jelly capsules, for which he paid £5/5/-.

A brochure included with the capsules contained medicinal claims. The magistrate after hearing submissions by counsel for the defendants said that he found the defendants guilty. It had been proved by the prosecution that this product was a proprietary medicine as defined by the Health Act, and that the defendants had in spite of advice given them by officials of the Department continued to sell it as such.

He fined them £5 with £5/5/- costs on each charge. Mr. S. Hogg instructed by the Crown Solicitor appeared for the Health Department and Mr. John Cain for the defendants.

VICTORIA—Continued

PORTRAIT OF DR. CYRIL J. TONKIN UNVEILED

About 120 guests were present in the Museum of the College of Pharmacy in Swanston street on Sunday afternoon, February 15, for the unveiling of a portrait in oils of Dr. Cyril J. Tonkin, a former Lecturer in Botany and Examiner in Materia Medica for the College of Pharmacy and the Pharmacy Board. The keynote of this happy and pleasant function was the sincerity of the good wishes expressed to Dr. Tonkin and Mrs. Tonkin, who accompanied him.

Dr. Tonkin is honoured and esteemed by many students who remember the high quality of his instruction and the humanity with which it was imparted, and it was obvious that the decision of the Council to commission the artist Mr. J. S. Pendlebury to paint a portrait to join those of Dr. Byron L. Stanton and Mr. A. T. S. Sissons already adorning the walls of the College Museum met with general approbation.

The function took place at 3 p.m. with the President of the Society, Mr. Eric Scott, in the Chair. Others present included Council members, members of the Board, representatives of the B.M.A. and allied professions, representatives of other pharmaceutical bodies, members of the teaching and administrative staffs of the College and colleagues of Dr. Tonkin.

Unveiling

Mr. Scott in unveiling the portrait said:

Three men possessing first-class academic qualifications combined with a high degree of teaching ability were associated as members of the lectorial board at the College of Pharmacy for an unbroken period of 34 years from 1920 to 1954 in the persons of Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the College, Dr. Byron L. Stanton and Dr. Cyril J. Tonkin. Portraits of all three now hang in the Museum of the old College and will hold pride of place when the move is made to the new College at Parkville.

Mr. Scott said the gentleman they were to honour on this occasion was well known to them all because many of them as students had passed through his hands at some stage of their career.

Of the many distinguished people who had passed through the College there were very few more distinguished than Dr. Cyril J. Tonkin. Like all of them, he had first passed through his apprenticeship—those four years of undignified labour that were shrouded in mystery—and qualified in pharmacy before moving on to do medicine. Like many of them, he was a student at the College, and the honour board showed that he

had taken out the Gold Medal for the Intermediate examination and the Gold Medal for the Final examination. He then experimented in retail pharmacy in conjunction with the late W. P. Spiller, conducting a pharmacy at Kew. That horizon was too small, and he embarked on the medical course, graduating in 1921.

Dr. Tonkin always had a love for pharmacy and showed this in the very generous assistance he gave to the College by accepting the position of Lecturer in Botany during the years 1924 and 1944.

All associated with the College held Dr. Tonkin in great affection and esteem, and he was sure all the students who had passed through his hands had a great deal of affection for his humanity, his naturalness and his gentleness.

In 1955 Dr. Tonkin resigned from his last official position at the College—that of examiner in Materia Medica for the Pharmacy Board.

Whenever social service or service to the community was called for Dr. Tonkin was never found wanting, and for that they honoured him.

It was not surprising that early in his career he enlisted and was in the First Light Horse Ambulance. In 1916 he transferred to the machine gun section and later became Major A.D.M.S. at Victoria Barracks, resigning from that position in 1931.

Recently they were greatly pleased and delighted to learn of Dr. Tonkin having been honoured with the O.B.E. in the New Year's honours list.

The Council of the Society felt that they would like to have a portrait of Dr. Tonkin to hang with the portraits of the other two stalwarts of pharmaceutical education, the Dean and Dr. Stanton, so that this trilogy should hang together in the new college. They therefore commissioned Mr. Pendlebury, the artist who had previously painted the portraits of the Dean and Dr. Stanton, to do this portrait of Dr. Tonkin. All portraits by artists come under fire—from wives. No portrait could be the portrait it should be, but nobody

could deny the craftsmanship Mr. Pendlebury had shown in his handling of these subjects. As three artistic achievements they ranked very highly indeed, and they wished to thank Mr. Pendlebury for his efforts.

They hoped these portraits would grace the new college and be an inspiration to students throughout the coming years.

He was particularly pleased that Dr. Tonkin had joined this gracious trio because he had endeared himself to everybody connected with the College. He had never heard him say an unkind word, and he had always handled the students with generosity. To say that Dr. Tonkin was lost to pharmacy would not be



The Portrait of Dr. Cyril J. Tonkin

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VICTORIA—Continued

the right word because he felt he still had great love for his first profession.

Mr. Scott then concluded: "Without further ado, I unveil this portrait."

Toast to Dr. Tonkin

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite said to look at Dr. Cyril Tonkin it was difficult to believe it, but he (Mr. Braithwaite) served his apprenticeship in the pharmacy of Messrs. Tonkin and Spiller. He was then young enough to be susceptible, and he imbibed freely and easily the knowledge offered to him by Cyril and Bill. He was indeed fortunate to be young with young men, and he gained a lot from both of them. From Cyril Tonkin in practice he saw some of the things Mr. Scott had mentioned—Dr. Tonkin was a gentleman and a brilliant man. He was able to continue with that sort of outlook and practice right through to this very day. Evidence of his community service they saw in various ways, and for all those things they were grateful—grateful to have been associated with him, and they wanted him to continue on and enjoy the years of life in front of him. They hoped these would be many, and that Mrs. Tonkin would enjoy them with him.

With those thoughts he offered the toast to Dr. Tonkin.

The toast was duly honoured.

Dr. Tonkin's Response

Dr. Tonkin said on occasions like this of course it was expected that one should go on review of the 50 years he had been associated with pharmacy. But on second thoughts—on Mr. Scott's advice particularly—he would not.

The words he was going to say were all facts.

He wished, first of all, to thank those present for giving up a comfortable armchair or game of golf to come and make this a red-letter day for him. He appreciated it very sincerely.

He wanted to thank Mr. Scott and Mr. Braithwaite for all the kind things they had said about his progress through pharmacy. He assured them that as far as the students were concerned and all that he had had to do with them, if they had felt affection for him, that had been mutual.

He did not quite know how to express his thanks to the Council for their generous gesture in commissioning Mr. Pendlebury to paint this picture of him, and to hang with his fellow conspirators in the new College of Pharmacy. (Laughter.) That was a very high honour.

He wanted to thank also Mr. Pendlebury for his artistic integrity, in that when he went away to England his portrait was nearly completed. He (Dr. Tonkin) had not expressed any opinion of it to Mr. Pendlebury at the time. When Mr. Pendlebury came back he said, "No, I do not like it," and he changed it entirely. There was a lot of work to be done and he could have let it stand as it was.

He wanted to say another two or three words about his long and happy association with this College. It had been made happy in large measure because people could not be happy unless those with whom they work were those they felt completely at ease with and assured that team feeling with them. As far as the office was concerned, that had always been so from time immemorial. His associations with two men, the Dean and Byron Stanton, had been most happy, all those years, and he thought, looking back, how immensely wise the Pharmacy College had been in their choice of a Dean to come to the College and take over the scholastic side. His immediate brilliant success had gone on, and he was thankful that Mr. Sissons had been able to carry on through all those years, giving them of his knowledge, his humanity, his complete

ability to manage the students and plan curricula. The College was to be congratulated most heartily on their choice. As far as his friend, Byron Stanton, was concerned, they had been together over many years right from the year he labelled all those specimens (referring to the specimens in the College Museum) in 1910 or 1911. They had had close association, and with him it had been a most happy one. He was a demonstrator when he was a student, but he had learnt a lot from Dr. Stanton over the years. He thanked him for that and for his kindly understanding of every situation in which they found themselves; and as a co-examiner he thoroughly enjoyed every minute of it. His successors, Dr. George McEwen and Miss Witt, were to be congratulated because they would come under the influence of Dr. Stanton's knowledge.

Dr. Tonkin said he would also like to thank Mr. Scott for the kindly reference he made to the honour conferred on him in the New Year.

It had been a pleasure for him to meet again Mr. McGibbony, one of the doyens of pharmacy, Mr. Eric Scott himself, of whom he need say no more because they knew all about him, and lastly that kindly and brilliant surgeon, their beloved "Weary Dunlop," who with his courage and skill did so much for his fellow prisoners of war.

Now he had had his say. It was all thanks, and he should never lose interest in the College. After all, if he did start by washing bottles and brushing floors, it was in the pharmacy of a very good boss, Mr. David Cossar, and he was sorry it was not possible for him to be present today. He would like to thank Mr. Norman Cossar on his behalf and ask him to convey that message to his father.

Dr. Tonkin concluded, "Thank you very much."

Those present remained for an hour exchanging greetings and reminiscences while studying from various angles the newly-hung portrait.

THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT: MELBOURNE DIVISION

Smaller Business Convention

The Australian Institute of Management (Melbourne Division) is sponsoring the First National Smaller Business Convention on Wednesday, March 18, at Chevron Hotel, from 2.15 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.

This is the first time in Australia that Managers of Smaller Businesses are getting together to exchange views on common problems and listen to lectures about the future of the Smaller Business in this country.

Conventions of this kind are frequently held in the United States of America, where it is realised that Smaller Businesses constitute the greater proportion by far of all businesses in that country. In Australia the proportionate figure is even greater.

The Institute hopes that owners and managers of Smaller Businesses of all kinds will attend this congress, which is being held to launch this year's series of lectures organised by the Smaller Business Bureau within the Institute of Management. The Bureau not only specialises in lectures and discussions on all aspects of management but has also services and ideas, library information and research services. The Advisory Panels comprise prominent businessmen in various fields, who give the benefit of their experience to problems which a Smaller Business with limited staff finds difficult to overcome.

The Convention, which will be held in the Bamboo Room at Chevron Hotel, will be opened by Mr. E. Angus Jones, President of the Australian Institute of Management—Melbourne Division, and will be of the greatest interest to everybody who has to deal with the management problems of a medium-sized or a small firm.

Speakers and subjects for the Convention are as follows:

"Which Smaller Business Will Prosper," Mr. W. Scott, Managing Director, W. D. Scott & Co. Pty. Ltd.

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VICTORIA—Continued

"Why Smaller Businesses Fail," Mr. R. G. Little,
Registrar in Bankruptcy.

"The Smaller Business Manager and His Job," Mr.
F. L. Fitzpatrick, General Manager, Rocla Pipes Ltd.

Dinner Speaker: "Why Is Job Satisfaction So Evasive," Mr. D. Fletcher Jones, Managing Director, Fletcher Jones & Staff Pty. Ltd.

Further details if required from the Secretary, Australian Institute of Management, 136 Queen Street, Melbourne.

OBITUARY

Robert Noel Warren Titcher

We regret to report that Mr. Robert Noel Warren Titcher, son of one of the pioneer chemists of the State, died in tragic circumstances on February 12 as the result of a street accident.

The first known member of the Titcher family to follow the occupation of pharmaceutical chemist was Robert Andrews Titcher, grandfather of the late R. N. W. Titcher. Mr. Robert Andrews Titcher conducted a pharmacy in Torquay, England, and died at an early age. His wife migrated to Australia in the 1850's and settled at Ballarat. Robert Andrews, Junior, was born in 1852, and was educated at the Ballarat Grammar School. There being no pharmacy course in existence, he received his pharmaceutical training by way of apprenticeship. He entered into an apprenticeship with his cousin, William Trewhatha, in High Street, St. Kilda, and their names both appeared in the first Pharmaceutical Register of 1876. Shortly afterwards the apprenticeship was dissolved. Mr. R. A. Titcher took charge of the dispensary at Williamstown, and later started the original pharmacy at Dandenong in 1884, this being the date in which lectures were inaugurated in the College of Pharmacy in Swanston Street, Melbourne. He was the first chemist in the district. The family business, therefore, is celebrating its 75th year in Dandenong, and its records show that approximately half a million doctors' prescriptions have been dispensed.

Mr. R. N. W. Titcher was born in the original pharmacy at 289 Lonsdale street, Dandenong, in 1900. He was educated at the Dandenong East State School and Caulfield Grammar School, was apprenticed to his father and took over the pharmacy on the death of his father in 1928. The business was moved to new premises at 309 Lonsdale street in 1935, and remains the oldest family business in the main street of Dandenong. Mr. R. N. W. Titcher was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society for thirty years, a member of the Melbourne Cricket Club and of the Masonic Lodge.

He is survived by a widow, a daughter and two sons, one of whom, Warren Stanley Titcher, qualified at the Victorian Final Examination in 1954, thus becoming the fourth generation of pharmaceutical chemists in the Titcher family. He is at present undertaking the medical course at the University of Melbourne.

We offer our sincere sympathy to the family.

P.D.L.

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HEAD OFFICE: Fourth Floor, "Guild House,"
18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne. Phone: FB 3774
(General Secretary, T. G. Allen.)

N.S.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney.
(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle.)

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,
4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.
(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Churchill Building (First Floor)
61-63 Gawler Place, Adelaide.
(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College,
St. George's Terrace, Perth.
(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)



The Late R. N. W. Titcher

William Ernest Clack

The death of Mr. William Ernest Clack, one of Victoria's veteran chemists, occurred on January 20, 1959.

Mr. Clack had practised his profession for a great number of years as assistant and proprietor. He qualified in 1905 and was registered in 1907.

Albert Rogers

We regret to report the death of Mr. Albert Rogers, which occurred on January 17, 1959. He qualified in New South Wales in 1892, and was registered in Victoria in 1928. Mr. Rogers was a Life Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. He is survived by a daughter, Rita, who qualified in Victoria, to whom we extend our sympathy.

Kathleen Leach

The death of Miss Kathleen Leach occurred on January 5, 1959. She was apprenticed to Mr. N. G. Pitt of Newmarket in 1925, and passed the Final Examination in December, 1929. For some years Miss Leach was employed at the Canterbury U.F.S. Dispensary.

Charles Henry Melville Bennett

We regret to report the death of Charles Henry Melville Bennett, which occurred on February 7, 1959. Mr. Bennett was apprenticed to Mr. A. Richmond in 1909.

His apprenticeship was interrupted by war service. He served with the first A.I.F. for a number of years, and on his return resumed studies and passed the Final Qualifying Examination in 1927. Prior to his death he was for many years in business in Carlisle street, Balclava.

Mr. Bennett is survived by his widow and a son. The son, Brian, is at present a student in the Victorian College of Pharmacy, having just completed the second year of the course. To him and his mother we extend our sincere sympathy.

Nancy Elizabeth Holdsworth

We deeply regret to record the death of Miss Nancy Elizabeth Holdsworth, which occurred on December 5, 1958. Miss Holdsworth conducted a pharmacy at 289 Bridge road, Richmond, but had been in indifferent health for some time.

Miss Holdsworth was apprenticed to her father at that pharmacy, which he had carried on for many years, and after his death she took over the business. Miss Holdsworth qualified at the Final Examination in June, 1935.

Arthur Farnell Vivian

We are sorry to report the death of Arthur Farnell Vivian, which occurred at his home at Caulfield on February 11, 1959.

Mr. Vivian was one of the older chemists of the State, having qualified by passing the Final Examination in 1903. He conducted a pharmacy at Black Rock for a number of years. Later he was engaged in hospital work, and did a considerable amount of relieving. He is survived by a widow and one son, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on February 11, at 10 a.m.

Present.—The President, Mr. W. R. Iliffe, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, K. Hartley, N. C. Manning, the Registrar and Deputy Registrar.

Election of President.—Mr. Iliffe stated that with the confirmation of the Minutes his term of office as President expired. He was grateful for the co-operation and loyalty of fellow Board members, and wished to express his thanks to them as well as to the Registrar, Deputy Registrar and staff, for their co-operation and service.

Mr. Iliffe moved, from the Chair, that Mr. N. C. Manning be appointed President for the ensuing year. Mr. Callister seconded the motion and Mr. Baird supported it. Both paid tribute to the gracious and efficient manner in which Mr. Iliffe had carried out the duties of President over the past three years.

Mr. Manning then took the chair. He congratulated Mr. Iliffe on the manner in which he had filled the office, and thanked the members for their confidence in electing him.

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VICTORIA—Continued

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Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. W. Wishart was reappointed Hon. Treasurer, and it was resolved that the Board record its appreciation of his services in this office.

Appointment of Inspector.—The appointment of Mr. F. Hobley as an inspector of the Board, in accordance with approval given by the Board at an earlier meeting, was confirmed. The President said that Mr. Hobley's duties would be largely concerned with licences to sell poisonous substances and preparations (4th Schedule).

Members Re-elected.—Mr. Iliffe, on behalf of other members of the Board, congratulated Messrs. Braithwaite and Wishart on their re-election as Board members for a further period of three years.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled. Letters for consideration of the Board were discussed and those requiring action were dealt with.

Selection of Students, 1959.—Mr. Braithwaite reported on the selection of students for admission to the course for 1959. A total of 165 applicants from a list of 446 had been recommended. In addition, 21 first-year students were repeating the year. Of a total of 186, 150 were metropolitan and 36 country students.

Sulphonamides for Veterinary Use.—A letter from a distributing firm was considered and it was decided that the request submitted for modification of the regulations relating to the conditions of supply of preparations of sulphonamides for veterinary purposes should not be granted.

Australian Veterinary Association.—A communication from the Victorian Division of the Australian Veterinary Association was received. This suggested that prevention of sale of Specified Drugs other than through professional channels, the illegal sale of Specified Drugs, and the appointment of a veterinary representative on the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel and other matters should be further considered.

It was agreed that these matters be listed for consideration at the next meeting of the Board.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Erasure of Names.—A list of names of pharmaceutical chemists who had not applied for renewal of registration for 1959 was tabled, and it was resolved that the names be removed from the register on receipt of approval from the Minister, subject to the provisions of the Medical Act 1950. Most of the persons named were now out of the State or not actually in practice.

Chemists Before the Board.—Two pharmaceutical chemists concerning whom adverse reports from inspectors of the Board had been submitted, appeared before the Board.

The President explained that legal proceedings could have been taken, but that the Board had provided an opportunity for each to attend the meeting and offer an explanation for the deficiencies which had been noted.

After hearing the explanations the two chemists concerned were advised to take the necessary action to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions disclosed. They were warned that further inspections would be made at an early date and that if the conditions complained of had not been remedied more serious action would be taken.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1,131/3/7 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on February 4, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. Scott (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. Long, C. N. McLeod, J. R. Oxley, F. W. Johnson, K. Ramsay, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled; a précis of the month's letters for information of the Council was circulated and matters requiring action were dealt with.

Items in correspondence included the following—

To the Victorian Public Works Department, certifying claim of F. T. Jeffrey Pty. Ltd. on progress payment for new College Building.

To Dr. C. J. Tonkin, congratulating him on award of the O.B.E.

To the President, Pharmacy Board of Victoria, conveying thanks for contribution to building fund.

To H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd., conveying thanks for cheque in payment of royalties on sales of A.R. Tablets.

To Sigma Co. Ltd., expressing thanks for cheque for £5,000, being initial payment of amount promised for the College Rebuilding Fund.

From the Managing Director, Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., confirming offer to donate £15,000 for construction of model pharmacy in the new college.

From Mr. R. I. Hamilton, tendering resignation as a member of the A.P.F. Management Committee. It was resolved that this resignation be accepted with regret and that Mr. Hamilton be thanked for the very real service he had rendered as a Member of the Committee.

Library.—The Hon. Librarian, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, reported that she had no recommendations to submit in regard to the purchase of new books.

Mrs. Crawford placed on the table the following books which had been donated—

"A Treatise on Poisons," by Robert Christison, 1932—from Dr. Byron L. Stanton.

"Synopsis of Methodical Nosology," by W. Cullen, M.D., 1830—from Miss A. Longmore.

"Poisoning by Drugs and Chemicals," presented by J. K. Waring.

New Members Elected.—

Full Members.—Alec Bay, Leslie John A. Brothie, William E. Crook, Vincent G. Fox, Griffith George Hunt, George Huppert, William C. Rush, Wolfe Sharp.

Transferred from Apprentice Membership to Full Membership.—Alexander G. Abbott, Allan George Woodley, Valma Duncan Campbell, Harold H. T. Creswell, Judith M. Crook, Heinz Grossbard, Leon Hain, Gavin Walter Hewitt, Daniel Maurice Miller, Frederick John Mitchelson, John Cameron Poxon, James William Saltmarsh.

Apprentice Member.—Regina Svarcs.

Hon. Life Member.—Mr. H. E. Edwards, Mornington, who had been a member continuously for 40 years, was unanimously elected an Honorary Life Member.

College Staff.—The action of the Executive in appointing Mr. Donald Swain as Demonstrator on a full-time basis was confirmed.

College Opening.—The President reported that Mr. W. B. Howard, Managing Director of Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd., had consented to address the students and present prizes at the official opening of the 1959 session of the College. Noted.

Unveiling of Portrait.—Arrangement for the ceremony of the unveiling of a portrait of Dr. Cyril Tonkin on Sunday, February 15, were outlined by the President and were approved.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the financial statement and accounts totalling £4,563/17/3 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 408th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on February 18, at 9.55 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, E. A. O. Moore, N. V. Orr and the Secretary.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Precautions in Counter Prescribing.—The paragraph forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria had been published in the Society's Bulletin.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

From Mr. Eric Scott, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, thanking P.D.L. sincerely for its very generous offer to contribute the sum of £4000 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Appeal.

From Mr. J. W. Pollock, enclosing a notice sent by the A.M.P. Society to its members regarding the entry of that Society into the field of general insurance business. The Secretary said he had also brought a copy of this circular, and he tabled a similar circular advice issued by the M.L.C. A notice had appeared in the daily press during the past week that all the life assurance companies had now extended their activities to include general insurance business in addition to life assurance.

From Mr. N. V. Orr, forwarding memorandum of the talks he had given before members of the Guild at zone meeting in Sydney. The Secretary said he had forwarded a copy of this material to other members of the Board. The Chairman said he had examined the material and found it most helpful.

Requests for copies of the booklet "On Going Into Business" were received from chemists at Brisbane, Randwick and West Beach, S.A. Copies had been forwarded with an intimation that the contents would call for some adaptation according to local conditions.

Stamp Duty on Insurance Policies.—A letter was received from the manager of Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., dated January 22, advising that stamp duty totalling 5 per cent. of the premium would be payable on and from February 1, 1959, on Chemists' Indemnity and Public Risk Insurance policies under the provisions of the Stamps (Amendment) Act 1958. The Chairman said they had to accept the position. The only thing to do would be to amend the tabulation of premium rates to show one amount as including 5 per cent. Stamp Duty payable to the Victorian Government under the Stamps (Amendment) Act 1958.

Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.—The Secretary said the next meeting would be held at Adelaide from May 25 to June 2, 1959. It was resolved that Mr. E. W. Braithwaite be nominated as the representative of P.D.L. Mr. Cornell said there was a possibility that he and Mrs. Cornell would attend the Adelaide conference. The Chairman said the Secretary would also be attending, both from P.D.L. and the Journal.

To Mr. H. D. B. Cox, Sydney, informing him officially that he had been elected an hon. life member of the company. Letter of thanks received from Mr. Cox, "not only for the strikingly pleasant news which it gives but also and particularly for the terms in which it is couched."

To the Branch Secretaries, advising that alterations of the Articles of Association dealing with the broadening of the P.D.L. investment field had been carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting, and inviting suggestions regarding any shares or other investments as described in the amended article, which might with advantage to P.D.L. be included in its portfolio of investments. Replies from Queensland and South Australia were noted.

Contribution to University of Sydney.—A letter was forwarded to the N.S.W. Branch Secretary, advising that the Directors had endorsed the suggestion that the N.S.W. Local Board might make a contribution of £500 to the fund being raised by the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. for the provision of certain extensions in the Pharmacy Department at the University of Sydney.

From the South Australian Branch Secretary, notifying change of address to Room No. 51 (5th Floor), Savings Bank Building, 25 Bank street, Adelaide.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Raymond William Barry, Macarthur; James Robert Beovich, Jordanville; John Henry Garrick Brown, Eltham; Geoffrey Brian France, Pascoe Vale South; John B. Grogan, Nunawading; Heinz Grossbard, Moorabbin; Frank Haley Hodgson, Moorabbin; Howard Grenville James, Richmond; William Robert Arthur Kenney, Balwyn; Douglas Campbell Knight, Colac; Ian Francis Moller, Morwell; Neil Wighton Naismith, Mentone; Kenneth John Rosen-garten, East Bentleigh; John Kenneth Sanders, Fair-field; Wolfe Sharp, Richmond; George Tait, Chelten-ham; Charles Melville Whiddett, East Preston; and Nor-man Ernest Charles Williams, Eltham.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported on matters dealt with at the recent meeting of the Journal Board, and in particular to the publication of the new book, "Prescription Proprietaries Guide for Doctors and Chemists."

Legal Advice.—Several inquiries dealing with leases and rentals had been handled since the last meeting. One member had been given the option of prosecution or being dealt with by the Council for failure to vote at a municipal election; another member found that wrapping material he had contracted to purchase would last much longer than he estimated; a draft partnership agreement was forwarded for comments and suggestions.

Claims.—Negotiations were proceeding with a view to settlement of a claim made following extemporaneous (and gratuitous) first aid treatment of a minor injury.

Reports on two other matters under this heading were placed before the meeting.

Agreement with M.L.C.—It was resolved that the Executive, together with the Secretary, seek an interview with the manager of the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd. on February 23, at 10.30 a.m., in regard to the agreement with P.D.L. and the terms available to members and their staffs for life assurance.

Talks at Guild District Meetings.—The Secretary reported that on December 30 he addressed tentative inquiries to two Guild Districts following negotiations with the S.B.C. of the Guild. The Chairman said because of the holidays and the irregular meeting dates for some of the district meetings this matter could be allowed to stand in abeyance until the next meeting.

Staff.—After consultation with the Chairman of the Journal Board, it had been decided to offer a cadetship in the P.D.L.-Journal organisation to a male matriculant with a good pass in English, and several applications had been received in response to the advertisements. Several of the applicants had been called for interviews on February 19. The action taken in this matter was confirmed.

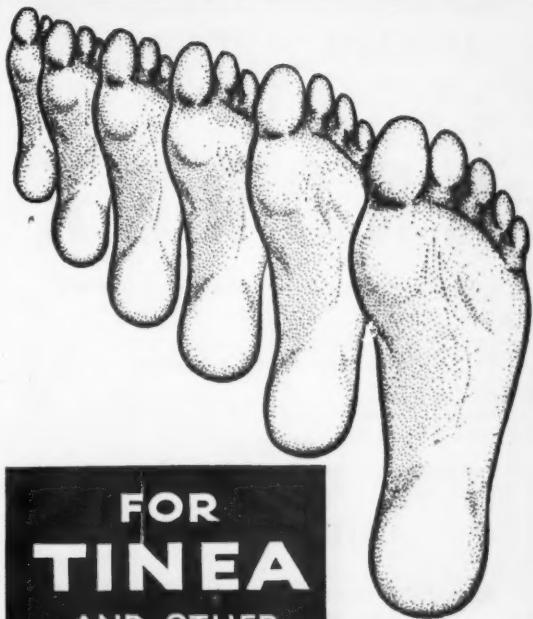
Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £1210/8/8, and accounts totalling £1183/8/11 were passed for payment.

P.D.L. Plaques at College of Pharmacy.—Mr. Cossar said, in view of the impending transfer of the College from Swanston street to Parkville, he thought it might be desirable that two plaques of P.D.L. that were still at the College of Pharmacy should be recalled and held at the P.D.L. office. The Directors concurred.

Mr. Orr's Visit Overseas.—The Chairman said Mr. Orr had informed him that early in March he would be leaving on a 15 weeks' trip overseas by air, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Orr had kindly undertaken to contact the Chemists' Defence Association whilst he was in London, and he would be very pleased to give Mr. Orr a letter of introduction, because this visit presented the first opportunity for many years for personal contact between a member of this Board and the comparable body in Great Britain. On behalf of all those present, the Chairman wished Mr. and Mrs. Orr and their daughter a very happy trip and a safe return. Mr. Orr thanked the Chairman and members for their good wishes.

The meeting closed at 1.30 p.m.

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VICTORIA—Continued

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on February 3, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (Chairman), Messrs. F. H. Bedford, K. L. C. Davies, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, A. K. Lloyd, A. O. C. Blake, J. K. Gosstray, J. T. DeRavin, W. L. Hilyard, H. Marks, G. Carter, J. D. Clark, T. Payne, G. W. Siebler, R. Grinlington, H. C. P. Henshall, C. M. Waters, M. J. Miles, Miss I. M. J. MacGillivray, K. G. Attiwill and W. J. Wright (Secretary).

Wages Board.—Proceedings of the recent meeting of the Wages Board were reported by Mr. Crowley and gave rise to much discussion. Criticism of the action of the employers' representatives were answered satisfactorily by Mr. Crowley.

Dispensaries Cutting Prices.—Mr. Marks reported that the position of price cutting in the Bendigo U.F.S. Dispensary had not changed and repercussions were now being felt.

Yallourn Dispensary.—The opening of this dispensary was discussed, together with the large sphere of dispensaries generally.

March S.B.C. Meeting.—Details of this were discussed and it was decided that an all-day meeting be held on March 10, times of business to be from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Correspondence.—A letter was received from Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., advising the change in the bonus offer on Fenox Nasal Drops. It was noted that the only bonus offer which will operate will be one free bottle in every 12 ordered and delivered.

From Federal Secretary, enclosing a certified copy of the Victorian State By-laws. It was decided to publish a précis in "Gileal News," also to send a copy to each S.B.C. member. It was considered desirable to make an investigation regarding the power to grant leave of absence to an elected member and to appoint a substitute in his absence.

Several letters from Cambridge Laboratories, on the marketing of "Slimbix" were received.

A copy of a 2-page feature published in the "Advertiser," Adelaide, to mark the opening of the all-night pharmacy, which was forwarded under cover of a letter from Mr. K. G. Attiwill, was passed around the room.

Federal Report.—Mr. Scott reported as follows:

1. **Dispensing Fee on Ethicals:** This matter had been considered by the Health Department, but was not yet finalised.

2. **Repatriation Agreements:** No acceptance had yet been received, but the proposals were being examined.

3. **Pfeiffer Scholar:** The current scholarship had been awarded to Mr. Kidd, of Western Australia.

4. **Publicity Fund:** The Publicity and Merchandising Project had now been launched in N.S.W.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. K. J. Rosengarten, East Bentleigh; W. Sharp, Richmond; W. R. Kenney, Balwyn; J. B. Grogan, Nunawading; D. Black, East Preston; M. Wrobel, Moonee Ponds; E. Marcou, Moorabbin; J. K. Sanders, Fairfield; R. W. Barry, Macarthur.

Re-entered.—Messrs. I. M. Foyster, Wangaratta; J. H. Rountree, Richmond; F. F. Cartwright, Kilmore.

Branches.—The following branches were recorded: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. and J. F. DeBoos, Main street, Hurstbridge; Mr. N. Maller, 393 Swan street, Burnley, and 228 Broadway, Reservoir.

District Reports.—Remits from District No. 3 were deferred until the next meeting, with the agreement of the delegate.

Wages Board.—It was decided to send letters of appreciation of work done to Mr. E. Beacham and Mr. C. P. A. Taylor.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Miss Helene Craies, who has been managing pharmacies in Brisbane for some years, has opened a pharmacy at 84 Brisbane Street, Ipswich.

Mr. E. G. Girdis is establishing a pharmacy at 85 Brighton Road, Sandgate.

Mr. E. T. Tolmie, of Southport, has opened a branch pharmacy at Musgrave Avenue, Southport.

Mr. Brian Page during the month relinquished his position as dispenser at the Ipswich General Hospital to take a position in Albury. We extend to him best wishes for the future.

After being at the Kurrawong Native Mission, Kalgoorlie, for some time, **Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Fleming** will be returning to Queensland early in March.

Mr. P. J. Castellaro has bought Mr. J. R. B. Gillies' pharmacy at Brunswick Street, The Valley; **Mr. H. R. Goodson** has returned to Yeppoon, where he has acquired Mr. W. A. Stow's pharmacy. **Mr. Alan Ellis**, formerly of Southport, has bought Mr. F. R. Whitehead's pharmacy at Eagle Junction. Mr. Ellis will conduct this pharmacy in association with the pharmacy at Barcaldine, which will be a branch.

The Wynnum-Manly District Day and Night Pharmacy was established during the month on a co-operative basis by the nine master pharmacists of the district. This venture had the 100 per cent. support of the master pharmacists of the district, and we wish them every success in their venture. The pharmacy is established in the Civic Centre, Wynnum Central. It functions seven nights a week from 7 to 11 o'clock, and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Pharmacy Burgled.—A thief broke into the Valley pharmacy of Mr. J. R. B. Gillies on New Year's Eve. The burglary was discovered at 7 a.m. on January 1. The intruder bored holes in a rear door panel from which he was able to operate the lock. At the time of the burglary the proprietor was holidaying on the Gold Coast.

Wedding.—We extend congratulations and good wishes to **Mr. Max Crofts**, of Taringa, who, on January 26, at St. Andrew's Church, South Brisbane, was married to Miss Anne Strover, of Yeronga. The bridegroom had two fellow pharmacists, Messrs. Alan Weeks and Ron Snell, in the bridal party.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Fleming on the birth of a son at the Kalgoorlie District Hospital on February 2.

Retirements from Guild.—During the month three pharmacists who have been members of the Queensland Branch of the Guild since its inception retired from pharmacy. They are Messrs. J. R. B. Gillies, The Valley; F. R. Whitehead, Eagle Junction; and W. A. Stow, Yeppoon. It is hoped that they will be blessed with good health to enjoy many years of retirement.

PRIZE PRESENTATION FUNCTION

Arrangements have been completed for this year's function to be held at the Pharmaceutical Society Rooms, Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on March 3, at 8 p.m. The guest speaker at this function will be the Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, Mr. K. G. Attiwill, who will also present the prizes.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

The first match for 1959 took place against Annerley Club on February 22.

The following games have been arranged for March and April, when it is hoped as many members as possible will attend—

March 11—Windsor (Pairs or Rinks).

March 15—Booroodabin, all day; Pairs.

April 7—Night bowls at Dick Lewis' night green.

April 12—Gaythorne.

QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Approximately forty chemists attended the opening day at the Nudgee Golf Club. The competitions were held under ideal conditions, and the winners were:

A Grade.—Len Fogg.

B Grade.—Mance Lyne.

Four Ball.—Pat Seeney-Nev Moore.

Associates.—Miss H. Reuther.

Nearest the Pin.—Kev Molloy.

The new club president, Mr. B. Benjamin, in presenting the trophies to the winners, thanked those attending, with a special mention for the large number of associates, and expressed the wish that these associates would attend all future club outings.

The chairman advised that the Queensland team of chemist golfers would leave Brisbane on February 22 to attend the carnival in Melbourne during the week commencing February 23.

Mr. C. Noble, joint secretary, c/o D.H.A. (Queensland) Pty. Ltd., 150 Charlotte street telephone No. 31 0201), will be pleased to give details in regard to various future outings.

Members will be pleased to know that the new joint secretary is Mr. Basil Cowan, c/o Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on February 12.

Attendance.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Misses G. McD. Elliot, E. Chalmers, Messrs. K. Woods, J. S. D. Mellick, I. M. Young, A. B. Gainford, A. M. Grant-Taylor, C. G. Caswell, J. E. McCaskie, R. V. S. Martin and the Secretary.

Welcome to New Councillor.—The President extended a welcome to Mr. A. M. Grant-Taylor, who was attending his first meeting as a member of the Council. He and the other members were very pleased to know that Mr. Grant-Taylor was able to accept the invitation to serve on the Council, and he trusted that his association with it would be a very happy one. Acknowledging the President's welcome, Mr. Grant-Taylor said he appreciated the invitation to join the Council, and trusted he would be of some service in its work and to the Society generally.

Correspondence.—To Mr. C. A. Edwards, O.B.E., offering congratulations on the honour conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen.

To Mr. N. E. Edmiston, Secretary, North Coast Guild Zone, concerning the recording of penicillin preparations for veterinary use. Pointing out under the new regulations it is essential for chemists to record the sale of such preparations for veterinary use.

A letter was sent to all Associates who qualified at the November final examination, offering the Council's congratulations on their success and extending best wishes for the future.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

From University of Queensland, forwarding resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Select Committee of the Senate and representatives of the Professorial Board, appointed to consider the establishment of a course in Pharmacy. As a result of that resolution, requesting the names of two representatives nominated by this Society to act accordingly.—Mr. Martin moved that Mr. G. R. Wells, President of the Society, and Mr. J. S. D. Mellick, Vice-President, be the representatives of this Council to the Committee of Enquiry to consider the establishment of a course in Pharmacy within the University. However, due to the necessity for securing a locum tenens in the event of a day meeting, Mr. F. M. Woods is nominated as proxy representative, should Mr. Wells or Mr. Mellick be precluded from attending. Seconded by Mr. Young. Carried.

From Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, requesting the names of those who propose attending the Adelaide Conference from May 25 to June 2, as early reservation is desirable. The following signified their intention of attending the Adelaide Conference—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Wells, Miss Chalmers, Miss Elliott and Mr. J. E. McCaskie.

From Pharmacy Board, Queensland, furnishing the results of the Board's final examination conducted in November, 1958. This resulted in 47 passes, 12 posts and 31 failures. The Board also advised that the prize winners for 1958 were:

Mr. A. F. Sherlock, Rockhampton—Kodak Prize, Parke-Davis Prize, Pharmaceutical Society Materia Medica Prize.

Mr. D. J. McSherry, Mackay.—Parke-Davis Prize, Sir Harry Jephcott Prize, Pharmaceutical Society Chemistry Prize.

Mr. A. O. O'Meare, Cairns, won the D.H.A. Prize for Galenicals and Dispensing.

Mr. D. C. Whebell, Townsville, and Mr. W. J. Boreham, Rockhampton, tied for the Cowley Memorial Prize for Theory Pharmacy and Prescription Reading.

The Secretary reported letters had been written to these prize-winners, advising them of their success, also the companies contributing the prizes. Consideration would now have to be given to a prize presentation function.

It was reported that Mr. K. G. Attiwill was contemplating a visit to Brisbane early in March, for the purpose of discussing with the Liaison Committee the proposed Pharmacy supplement to be available in September to coincide with the proposed Pharmacy celebrations in the Centenary of the State. After discussion, Mr. Mellick moved that enquiries be made of Mr. Attiwill if he would accept the Councils' invitation to be guest speaker, and to present the prizes, and if so, arrangements be finalised for this function to take place on March 3. Seconded by Mr. Caswell and carried.

It was agreed that letters be sent to those who had been awarded prizes, advising them the date of the prize presentation, and enquiring if they would be able to attend to receive their prize.

From Mr. Reg Fitzpatrick, Rockhampton, advising that for a long time he had hoped to form a Discussion Group among the pharmacists of Rockhampton. Now, with so many newly qualifieds in the city, this wish seemed to be reaching fulfilment. Attaching copy of letter which he had sent to every qualified pharmacist in the town and seeking advice concerning the functioning of the Discussion Group in Brisbane.—The Secretary had replied, covering the points raised.

From the Guild, advising that the Western Australian Branch had forwarded some material concerning detailing of the A.P.F. in that State. The Guild in this State

is impressed with what is being done in the way of publicity for the A.P.F. in Western Australia. The material was now passed on to the Society for its consideration.—It was resolved that this material be passed on to the members of the A.P.F. Sub-committee for their consideration.

From Mr. Brian Page, tendering his resignation with regret as a member of the Council, on account of having accepted a position at Albury. It was resolved that Mr. Page's resignation be accepted with regret, and he be thanked for his services whilst a member of the Council.

From Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, advising the next meeting will be held in Perth from August 24 to 28. Noted.

Catalogues of suitable books for the library were received. The Secretary reported that a librarian had not been appointed. It was resolved that Miss Chalmers be asked to act as librarian.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. W. A. Edwards, Holland Park; R. F. West, Broadbeach; R. H. Hyne, Maryborough; K. M. Strain, Highgate Hill; A. D. Neilsen, Cannon Hill.

Associates.—Messrs. B. Patterson, N. F. Black, and M. Junus.

Liaison Committee Report.—Mr. Mellick said all members had been furnished with a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Liaison Committee, so that they would be aware of the discussions that took place at that meeting. On reading the report concerning the Centenary celebrations, Mr. Mellick said it would be seen that the Guild would be looking after advertising and display material for Pharmacy Week, to be held from September 11 to 18. As far as the Society is concerned, arrangements for the Centenary Dinner are to be left in its hands.

Pharmacy Board Report.—Mr. Martin announced that the Intermediate Examination would be conducted by the Board during the coming week. Sixty-six candidates would be sitting for this examination, 34 of whom would sit in Brisbane.

History of Pharmacy in Queensland.—Miss Elliot reported that she had been perusing some of the old records of the Society and had started to compile the History of Pharmacy in Queensland, which could be issued to coincide with Pharmacy celebrations in the Centenary in September next.

Thanks to Miss Chalmers.—The President said he felt they were all very grateful to Miss Chalmers for the historical gems and jars which she had collected during her visit overseas and had very kindly made available to the Society. They were of great interest and were a decided acquisition to the Society. Mr. Wells said he had very much pleasure in thanking Miss Chalmers for her generosity and thoughtfulness.

Mr. Mellick moved that the appreciation and thanks of the Council be recorded to Miss Chalmers in the Minutes for the traditional jars and photographs she had procured overseas and presented to the Society. Seconded by Mr. McCaskie. Carried.

Miss Chalmers said she had derived much pleasure from making the jars available to the Society and she trusted that over the years they would increase in interest and value.

The meeting closed at 11.40 p.m.

P.A.A.

Adelaide Meeting, May 25 to June 2, 1959

Make early arrangements to attend. Don't miss opportunity of participating in discussions, excursions and social programme. See your local Secretary for details.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on February 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (President), Messrs. W. E. Martin, N. Edmiston, F. H. Phillips, R. M. Ward, A. M. McFarline, J. Delahunty, A. B. Chater, L. W. Huxham, H. Darrouzet, A. Bell, A. W. Eberhardt and the Secretary.

Visitors.—Messrs. V. Barnett (South Side Zone), A. B. Gainford (South-West Zone), and F. J. Watson (Wynnum-Manly Zone).

The President extended a sincere welcome to the three representatives of the suburban zones. Mr. Nichol said this was the first occasion the Committee had had official visitors from the newly-formed zones. One of the ideas behind the formation of these zones was to have representation at the monthly meetings of the State Branch Committee. It had been necessary to roster the zone representation to three a meeting. Mr. Nichol invited the visitors to participate in any discussion, and he trusted that their evening spent with the Committee would prove both pleasant and interesting.

Heinz Foods.—The Secretary submitted the questionnaire concerning Heinz Foods, which was sent to all country and suburban zones. To date replies had been received from eleven zones. Replies were awaited from four country and the city zone. It was resolved that the Committee wait until all replies have come to hand before it proceeds further with the question.

Report of Meeting of the Executive of the State Branch Committee with Members of the Trade and Commerce Committee.—Mr. Nichol reported that this meeting was held on January 28. Mr. Edmiston had kindly compiled minutes, a copy of which was now available for each member's perusal. The minutes were received.

Mr. Nichol reported that the Secretary had written to the Federal President, Mr. Scott, and also to Mr. G. H. Dallimore in Western Australia, seeking their personal views concerning the Guild advertising and merchandising project in their respective States. Replies had not yet come to hand.

New Members Elected.—Mr. P. Castellaro, Valley; Miss H. A. Craies, Ipswich; and Mr. E. G. Girdis, Sandgate.

Correspondence.—To Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, inquiring if the Fund would have any objection to this Branch advising its members that in future they need only accept minimum contributions for one calendar month instead of weekly payments, as they have to receive in numbers now. Pointing out that the New South Wales Branch has issued a card announcing that the minimum contribution as from January last will be for one calendar month.—Reply advising that this letter will be referred to the Committee at its next meeting, after which the Guild will be advised.

To Mr. Eric Scott, advising the appointment of Mr. Delahunty, with the assistance of Mr. N. E. Edmiston, to set in motion plans for the advertising and merchandising project which it is envisaged will be launched in Queensland some time this year. Seeking his personal views as to the success of the scheme to date in Victoria. Any information which he can give which would be of assistance to the Queensland conveners would be greatly appreciated.

To Mr. G. H. Dallimore, advising the Executive has met with the Trade and Commerce Committee to consider the proposed advertising and merchandising project which it is hoped will be inaugurated this year in

Queensland. Seeking his personal opinion as to how the scheme is received by the public in Western Australia. Has the scheme proved successful to date in his State, and any other information which will prove of assistance to the Queensland Committee.

From Mr. C. A. Edwards, expressing sincere appreciation for the congratulations and good wishes extended on his being honoured by the Queen in receiving the O.B.E.

From Mr. Eric Scott, advising that the Commonwealth Department of Health is constantly sampling manufacturers who are listed with them, so that members need not be concerned that because the brands are cheap the items are not up to standard. Further, the Department knows which manufacturer makes the tablets, and consequently they do not need any distinguishing mark to guide them.—The Secretary reported she had forwarded this information on to the South Side Zone.

From Mr. H. J. Ellway, advising that the South Coast Zone would meet at the Pacific Hotel, Southport, on February 19. Mr. Nichol inquired how many members of the Committee would be able to make the trip to Southport. The following signified their intention of attending:—Messrs. C. A. Nichol, A. W. Eberhardt, A. Bell, J. J. Delahunty and H. Darrouzet.

From Miss Redman, Secretary, South Burnett Guild Zone, inquiring if a Guild visit would be possible. It is suggested that such a meeting be held in Kingaroy. After discussion, it was resolved that arrangements for the visit to the South Burnett Zone be left in the hands of the President and Secretary.

From Secretary, Adelaide Pharmaceutical Association Conference Committee, seeking names of those who will be attending. The following advised that they proposed attending the Adelaide Conference, and they would be accompanied by their wives:—Messrs. C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin and A. B. Chater.

Tafon Company.—Mr. Delahunty reported that a letter had come to hand following an interview he had with a representative from Tafon, wherein the company advised the new marketing arrangements for Tafon. The letter received from the Tafon Company was read to the meeting. Mr. Nichol said he felt it would be advisable now, for a circular to be issued to all members, pointing out that last year when Tafon was introduced it did not comply with the requirements of Guild policy, and consequently the Committee recommended members not to stock the line. However, since then the Queensland rights had been bought out, and the new proprietor had adopted a policy which is acceptable to the Guild. Under the circumstances, as Tafon now complies with all the requirements of the Guild, any Guild member who wishes to stock the line may do so. After discussion, Mr. McFarline moved, and Mr. Huxham seconded, that a circular be issued to all members along the lines suggested.—Carried.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin said there was little to report from the Federal sphere, but from the Merchandising Section he had obtained a summary of the Nielsen Report for the September-December, 1958, quarter. These figures were interesting, particularly in the product groups.

Merchandising Report.—Mr. Delahunty reported that apart from the Merchandising and Advertising Project, which had already been dealt with, there was very little to present to this meeting. Apparently in the southern States there was to be a February Baby Month Promotion. The Merchandising Section was assisting with advertising material; this would apply to the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. The Merchandising Section was also assisting in the advertising and merchandising project, which had recently been introduced in New South Wales.

Pharmacy Board Report.—Mr. Nichol reported that there were a number of new apprentices with the commencement of the new college year. Twenty-three applications had been presented to the last meeting of the Board.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

The President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. K. S. Porter, and his partner, Mr. D. J. Penhall, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, engaged Mr. B. Kaehne to assist them in January and February.

The month of February found Mr. H. Burlinson in Angaston as reliever for Mr. H. Young.

Mrs. J. Bullock assisted Mr. P. Garrett, of Malvern, in recent weeks.

Mr. H. G. Collyer acted as relieving manager for Mr. A. C. Holloway, of Diagonal road, Glenelg, in the early part of February.

Obituary.—The decease at the advanced age of 83 years of Miss Minnie Parker, of King William street, south, is of specific historical interest in that she was one of the few remaining pharmacists registered under the original Pharmacy Act of 1891. Her number in the official Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists was 280. The entry was made as a result of being successful in a modified examination in 1906, that is, over 50 years ago.

Mr. W. Rush transferred to Melbourne immediately upon completing his final examination.

Mr. G. Bailey, of Carrigs Ltd., Port Augusta, visited Adelaide on his vacation during the month. He was relieved by Mr. N. Carrig.

Mr. R. Klaffer has also joined the staff in that country pharmacy.

Mr. H. Salman has been helping Mr. E. Hammall, of Seaton Park; Mr. R. Crago, of Warradale; and Mr. H. Barnes, of Kilburn, during January, February and March.

Miss J. Thompson spent most of February at Gryst's pharmacy, Kingswood.

Mr. R. Skinnick spent the weeks of January, February and March with engagements by Mr. C. Kean of Woodville North, Mr. W. Leak of Royal Park, and Mr. D. Ardill of Woodville Gardens.

Messrs. E. I. Coombe (Young's pharmacy, Hutt street), Mr. D. Penny (Salisbury), and Mr. W. Pak Poy (of Graymore) each engaged Mr. D. Whitelum as relieving manager for various weeks in February and March.

Mr. W. Vivian acted as locum for Mr. S. Head, of Moonta, in February.

Mr. J. Pledge is now recorded as managing Freeman's pharmacy, Bank street, Adelaide.

Mr. R. Derrick managed Tiver's pharmacy, Naracoorte, during the month.

Mr. G. Martin, of Minlaton, obtained a vacation by engaging Mr. M. Eckersley for February.

Mr. D. Warren assisted Mr. E. Hogben of Woodville for a week in February.

Miss J. Tomlinson assisted at Birks pharmacy, Port Adelaide, for a few weeks and during the absence on vacation of Mr. K. Wall.

Miss V. Lazare is now recorded as manageress for her brother at Allenby Gardens.

Miss D. Campbell has transferred to the Register of Pharmacists in New South Wales.

Mr. N. Quintrell acted as locum for Mr. W. Grove, of Edwardstown, towards the middle of the month.

Mr. W. Harrison was engaged by Mr. E. F. Williams, of Penola, for the end of January and beginning of February. He then went to Mr. W. Hawson, of Woodville, until the end of March.

Mr. P. Argall acted as locum at the beginning of February for Mr. W. Eriksen, of Graymore, and for Mr. D. Fleer, of Northfield, for the rest of the month.

Changes in Hospital Staffs.—Mr. L. Jeffs has been appointed as Chief Pharmacist at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. He will be assisted by Mr. B. Holland. The position of Deputy Pharmacist so vacant at the Royal Adelaide Hospital has been advertised.

New Members of the Pharmacy Department staff at R.A.H. from overseas are:—Mr. B. and Mrs. J. Garforth from England, Mr. E. Stafford from Northern Ireland, and Mr. F. Roberts from South Africa; and from the newly qualified, Mr. R. Turner and Mr. J. Roark.

Mr. W. Blanks assisted Mr. B. Tregilgas of Lockleys, and Mr. C. Ward of Richmond in February.

Mrs. B. Ewer has been assisting Mr. A. A. Russell, of Hyde Park.

In recent weeks Mr. A. Flower visited Murray Bridge under a month's engagement with Mr. F. Butcher.

During February Miss R. Hewitt has been assisting Mr. W. Cotterell of St. Peters, Mr. H. Flaherty of Plympton, Mr. A. Williams of Richmond, and Mr. M. Wilson of Broadview Gardens.

Mr. G. Offe was engaged for February as relieving manager for Mr. R. Grist, of Largs Bay.

Mr. R. Belling spent the first weeks of the month as locum for Mr. K. Oswald, of Port Pirie, to allow him to visit Adelaide and see the Test match.

Mr. J. Bertram relieved Mr. D. Peek, of Warradale, for a fortnight of February.

Mr. M. I. Brady, Snr. assisted Mr. P. Stones, of Porter's pharmacy, Port Adelaide, during January and February.

Mr. Malcolm Wallace, touring Malaya with a group of university people, writes from Bangkok, Thailand, in the closing days of January to tell of attending the wedding of Jan. Panchette.

"The usual Thai wedding takes place in three parts. Chantanae and Kamad had a religious ceremony in the morning (which I did not attend). At 4.30 in the afternoon I attended the ceremony of pouring Lustral water over the wedding couple.

"The pair sit with bowed heads bearing a circlet of flowers. The guests file into the room and the M.C. hands them in turn a conch shell containing flowers floating in holy water. The guest pours the holy water over the clasped hands of first the groom and then the bride, and also says some words of blessing. This ceremony took well over 1½ hours.

"In the evening we returned to the hall for the reception, which took the form of a Chinese dinner."

Staff News Within the Friendly Society Medical Association:—

Early in February the senior pharmacist, Mr. K. Phelps, visited Sydney on behalf of the Association.

Mr. Chapple has returned to duty at Norwood, thus releasing Mr. J. Redmond to take over Enfield from Mr. F. Broadbent. The latter is now managing at Edwardstown in place of Mr. W. Meldrum, who has resigned that position.

Miss J. Nicolson is in charge at Port Adelaide, the usual manager, Mr. M. Bassett, being convalescent after a motor accident. Miss Nicolson is assisted by Mr. Bateson, who came to Adelaide from England.

P.A.A.
TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE
Adelaide, May 25-June 2, 1959

Obtain full particulars from
SOCIETY or GUILD SECRETARY

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on January 21, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, D. C. Hill, E. F. Lipscham, R. C. McCarthy and B. F. Mildren and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Requests for information were received from two students in Fiji. Copies of the syllabus, time-table and minimum qualifications required for entering the Diploma in Pharmacy course, were forwarded in return.

On request, a student in Hong Kong was advised that to enter the Diploma in Pharmacy course in 1959, it would be necessary for him to forward copies of his certificates for assessment.

To Mr. F. C. Kent, drawing his attention to our letter dealing with the editorial in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" of January, 1958, regarding examination results. Reply, acknowledging reminder and asking for information of 1958 results.

From Miss M. T. Inkpen, of Elizabeth, making enquiry for a drug reference book on behalf of Savory & Moore Ltd., of London. The Registrar was directed to advise in reply that the new "P.P. Guide," published by "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," would supply the information required in Australia.

From the Department of Public Health, forwarding December issue of "Good Health for South Australia," containing list of restricted drugs in this State. Reference was made by members to the tribute by the Director-General of Public Health to Mr. R. C. McCarthy's work in preparing the publication and endorsed the statement with their own views and appreciation. The Registrar was directed to acknowledge receipt of the publication with appreciation. Mr. McCarthy informed the meeting that there would be quarterly supplements issued by the same means.

From the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) enclosing copy of letter received from Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., regarding difficulty of labelling new type polythene packages and asking for reconsideration of labelling to provide for such in the interpretation of the Regulations. It was decided that a ruling could not be given until samples of the new packs were placed before the Board. Accordingly, the Registrar was directed to ask for samples to be made available by F.P.S.G.A. for the February Board meeting.

Apprentices.—Reports on Galenical Exercises and Practical Work of Apprentices in their trading under the Regulations, were received and appropriate action authorised.

With regard to implementing the card system recently approved, concerning essential equipment for the training of apprentices, an amended draft was approved for despatch to Inspector Moody immediately.

A letter was forwarded to students who were unsuccessful in completing their years at the November examinations, explaining the future requirements, and issuing warnings according to resolutions of the Board passed at the meeting on December 16, 1958. Masters and parents of the above apprentices were forwarded copies of the letter mentioned.

Finance.—The financial statement was adopted, and accounts totalling £42/18/- were passed for payment.

Finance statement for the year 1958 was presented by the Registrar and received subject to audit report.

Inspections.—Inspector's reports covering investigations during the month were received and the necessary action authorised in each case.

Correspondence and legal opinions were also received

and considered, and the Registrar was directed to carry out the decisions reached.

Labels.—The Registrar was directed to forward letters to two chemists, pointing out the decision reached at the Brisbane Conference regarding the use of red colouring on labels.

P.A.A. Conference.—Proposed remits to the P.S.A. Conference were submitted with a written report by Messrs. Lipscham and McCarthy.

The report was considered in detail and it was resolved that the two remits be approved for submission to the Secretary of P.A.A. for inclusion in the agenda for open conference, with a request that they be scheduled for early discussion.

A letter was received from the Secretary, P.A.A., asking if this Board will be represented at Conference of Pharmacy Boards in May, and requesting remits for inclusion in the agenda as soon as possible. The Registrar was directed to reply that the Board would be represented; the names of the delegates would be notified after the February meeting of the Board.

A letter from the South African Pharmacy Board asked the possibility of reciprocal recognition of South African qualifications. After reference to the Pharmaceutical Association, it was decided that the matter be committed to the May Conference of Boards in Adelaide.

Practising Certificates.—The Registrar reported that practising certificates for 1959 in favour of all those who had paid their fees had been completed and the envelopes were now in the process of being prepared. It was anticipated that they would be posted within the next week or so.

The list of pharmacists for publication in the Government Gazette had been completed and would be going forward to the Government Printer as required by the Pharmacy Act.

Depots.—Several applications for re-registration of depots were received and approved.

Letters from Mr. B. R. Middlemiss, of Laura, and W. M. Murton, of Kingston, advising intention to close depots at Wirrabarra and Lucindale, respectively, on December 31, 1958, were also received.

Examination under Regulation Part III (e) (5).—Letter to Mr. L. Bajev, advising successful in examination and authorised under the Regulations to take an apprentice.

Indentures.—The Registrar was authorised to complete five sets of indentures in accordance with the Regulations. Nine sets of indentures received from new apprentices were registered, and the Registrar was authorised to record assignments of indentures in accordance with the Regulations.

Practising Certificates.—Applications for registration received from Misses R. J. Hewitt, J. V. Nicholson, J. E. Thompson, P. J. Lugg, Messrs. G. F. Cescato, M. C. Conigrave, B. R. Kaehne, K. G. McKellar, L. N. Quintrell, J. R. Shinnick, D. L. Whitelum, W. C. Rush, W. G. Harrison, all of whom had passed the qualifying examination, were approved.

Registration was also granted to Messrs. F. L. Roberts, B. Garforth, R. Bateson, and Mrs. J. V. Garforth, from England, and Mr. E. J. Stafford (North Ireland).

Certificate of Identity.—A certificate of identity was sent to Victoria on behalf of Mr. W. C. Rush.

Relievers.—P. J. T. Argall to B. D. Fleer P. T. Argall to W. F. Rice, J. S. Bertram to R. N. Spafford, J. S. Bertram to C. M. M. Reig, R. H. Billing to M. G. Odgers, W. B. Blanks to G. S. Townsend, R. L. Hurlinson to K. Martin, H. G. Collyer to A. A. Russell, H. G. Collyer to H. O'Loan, N. R. Eckersley to C. C. Freeman, A. McFlower to E. R. Stones, A. McFlower to R. W. Daniell, Miss R. J. Hewitt to H. N. Flaherty, Messrs P. A. Hislop to A. A. Russell, P. A. Hislop to Martin & Tonkin, B. R. Kaehne to Porter & Penhall, B. R. Kaehne to Porter & Penhall, D. M. King to L. Craig, D. M. King to B. Trebilgias, D. M. King to B. L. Hiller, D. M. King to J. R. Pickering, D. M. King to N. R. Stevens, K. G. McKellar to G. T. Morony, G. Mathieson to J. C. Measday, V. J. Moriarty to Miss E. E. Gibson, J. M. Pledge to B. Wil-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

liams, J. M. Pledge to A. Bowey, M. W. Salman to T. J. Wigley, Mrs. A. C. Smith to K. C. Huxtable, B. H. Stock to R. G. Wheeler, B. H. Stock to A. Evans, Miss J. E. Thompson to Barnes & Thompson, Miss J. R. Tomlinson to J. Kildea, F. J. T. Argall to P. T. Argall, J. S. Bertram to D. H. Peek, J. S. Bertram to M. G. Prosser, J. S. Bertram to J. C. Rowe, D. B. Blanks to H. B. Flood, M. R. Eckersley to W. A. Physick, B. W. Lees to V. D. Jolly, K. G. McKellar to N. E. Washington, L. V. Quintrell to G. M. Smylie, M. G. Ramsey to J. Physick, M. G. Ramsey to C. B. Ramsey, M. G. Ramsey to D. Wilson, H. W. Salman to H. O'Loan, Miss J. R. Tomlinson to A. Reusch, Messrs. H. E. George to J. M. White, H. E. George to B. A. Statton, H. B. George to W. H. Alexander.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on February 3, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President) in the Chair, Messrs. K. D. Johnson, E. F. Lipsham, J. R. Pickering, A. A. Russell, B. G. Wandke and Miss Z. M. Walsh, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Letter to Mr. R. C. Upton, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement. (Mother.)

Letter to Mrs. H. G. Johnson, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement. (Husband—a member of the Society). Acknowledgment received.

From Mr. A. P. Yorston, of Scotland, requesting conditions relative to immigration and employment in South Australia. Information forwarded.

Joint Colleges' Appeal.—Letter from the University of Adelaide sponsoring the Joint Colleges' Appeal for funds to be subsidised by State and Commonwealth Governments. It was noted that to maintain their own existence the colleges were in need of additional funds. It was then resolved that a donation of £50 from General Account be made to the Joint Colleges' Appeal Fund.

Annual Prizes.—Letters to award winners advising them of their success and also the names of other successful students receiving prizes on the November, 1958, examinations.

Letters to donors, advising names of award winners and prize winners for the year 1958.

Letter to the Registrar, University of Adelaide, with list of award winners and request for inclusion in Commemorative Programme.

Portraits.—The President stated that he had inspected the two portraits in Room 202 as directed by the previous meeting and had decided that if they were raised a further 18 inches, with their backings likewise elevated, there should be adequate protection and the cause for the previous objection to their being left in the lecture room would thus be overcome. It was resolved that the President's action be confirmed.

Social Biology.—The Senior Lecturer stated that he had arranged for Mr. R. C. McCarthy to deliver the lectures in this subject in 1959. The report was received.

The Provisional time-table for lectures in 1959 was tabled by the Senior Lecturer.

Finance.—Statement for the month of January, 1959, was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £601/12/1 were passed for payment.

Outstanding Subscriptions.—The Secretary reported that 18 subscriptions remained unpaid and he was directed to prepare a further letter to be signed by the President and forwarded to those members. He was also directed to stop supply of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" to those whose subscriptions were outstanding.

Civil Defence Lectures.—The Secretary stated that he

had asked the four lecturers to suspend their preparation of notes on their lectures for publication in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" as a series of articles was being published on the subject by Mr. Alistair Lloyd. The information would thus come before country members in accordance with the desire of the Council.

P.A.A. Conference.—Remits: The written statement by Mr. Lipsham, supporting a remit was considered, and it was resolved "that the remit be forwarded to the Secretary of P.A.A., for inclusion in the agenda."

Mr. Johnson submitted a progress draft on his preparation of a second remit. The draft submitted was approved in principle by members and he was asked to submit the final draft to the March meeting.

The Secretary reported on developments and arrangements for the Adelaide Conference since the January meeting. The report was received.

Post-Graduate Sessions.—The Convenor (Miss Walsh) submitted a progress report on her over-all consideration of the position and, as a result, it was tentatively agreed that three functions be investigated, and proceeded with if considered practicable by Miss Walsh, a report be made to the next meeting.

Perth A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference.—Circular No. 1, containing enrolment form was received. The President asked members to give consideration to the appointment of the Council's representative and submit nominations to the March meeting.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. D. Morrison (N.S.W.), R. Bateson (Eng.), F. L. Roberts (Eng.), W. G. Harrison and K. J. Donaldson, and Miss J. E. Thompson.

Function for Newly Qualified Members.—The comparatively unsuccessful dinners held in recent years to welcome newly qualified members were further discussed. It was resolved that the function for 1959 take the form of a social evening in a suitable hall to commence at 8 o'clock and three invitations issued to each newly qualified member in addition to the request that he/she should be present; sherrries and supper to be provided and additional invitations to be available at 12/6 each. This would enable each newly qualified person to invite his parents and a friend free of charge. Other members or additional friends of newly qualified persons could be present for the nominal charge of 12/6 each.

The Secretary stated that he would make enquiries for a suitable hall and would tentatively set the function down for Thursday, April 23.

Proposed New Prospectus.—Mr. Johnson, for the sub-committee, reported that it was not considered advisable to prepare a new prospectus at this stage as the duplicated statement was proving satisfactory to present students interested. The Secretary was directed to delete the item from the agenda.

Half-yearly Meeting.—The Secretary submitted a draft notice of meeting, which is to be held on February 23, in the Shell Theatrette. Following usual practice, invitations would be issued to third and fourth year students of 1958.

Duplicator.—The Treasurer submitted details of available duplicators and it was resolved than an electric duplicator be purchased.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING

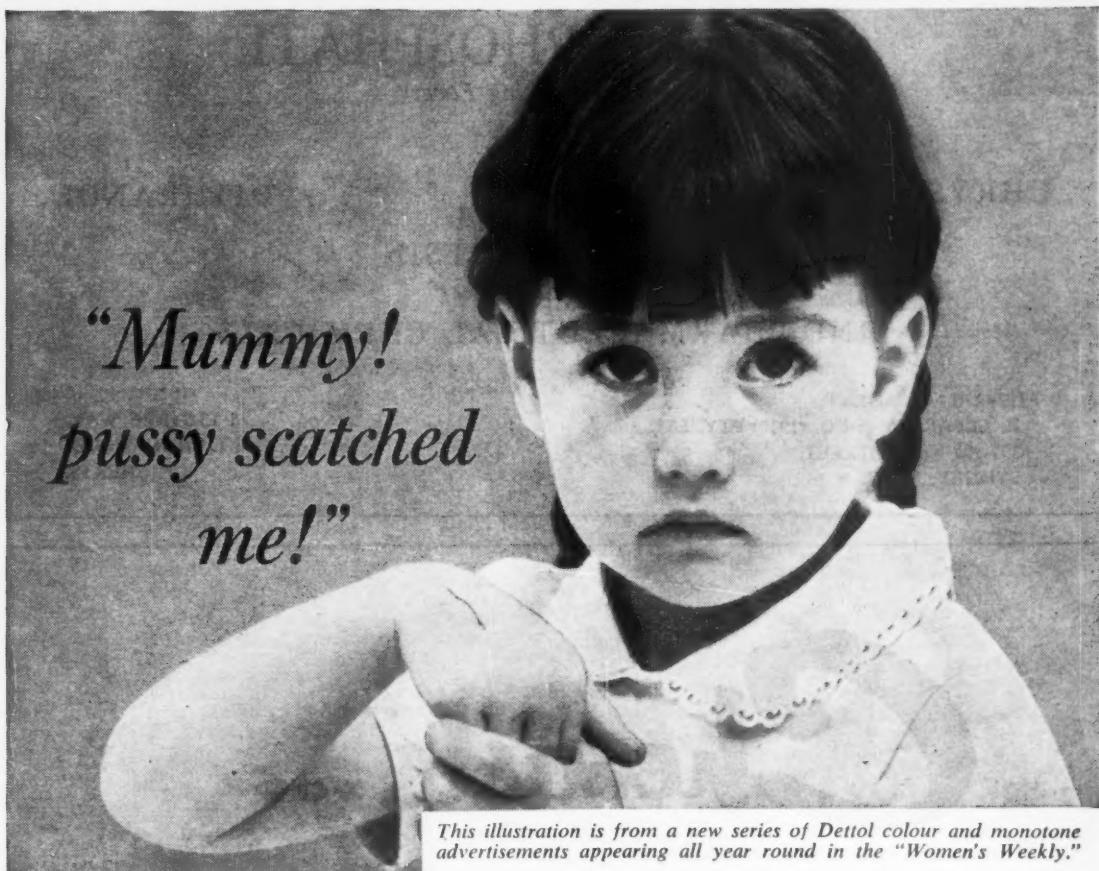
The half-yearly meeting of the Society was held at the Shell Theatrette, Shell House, North Terrace, Adelaide, on February 23, 1959, at 7.45 p.m.

The President, Mr. D. J. Penhall, opened the meeting in the presence of over 120 members and students, and after welcoming the country members in attendance and a visitor from Queensland, he said: We have now embarked on a new year, one indeed which I hope will bring good health and prosperity to all of you.

I intend mentioning here a few items of topical interest which have happened or are about to take place.

1. Your Council was successful in the closing months of last year to negotiate with the University of Adelaide a new arrangement for pharmacy, which means in effect that the permanent lecturing staff of our depart-

*This little lady is selling
more "DETTOL" for you—the chemist!*



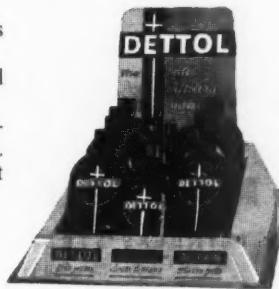
*"Mummy!
pussy scatched
me!"*

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

ment have now been appointed as University staff. This is in fact a further move towards greater integration of pharmacy within the University of Adelaide, and means that these men can now enjoy the privileges of other University staff, for example, a library grant to the Department, privilege of obtaining money loan for travel purchase, study leave, University superannuation system and can share in the research grant.

The Society will reimburse the University for their salaries.

2. As you all now know, this year marks Mr. Lipsham's retirement from the teaching staff of the Pharmacy Department. His sterling efforts both in the Department as a member of official pharmacy will never be forgotten. Those of us who attended the Pharmaceutical Society dinner at Largs Bay arranged in his honour will remember the tributes paid to him by our colleagues Interstate, and we ourselves know in what high esteem we hold him in this State, both as a teacher and as an adviser on pharmaceutical education. We are hopeful that his release from the Department will allow him more time and energy to devote to pharmacy, which has always been his life interest. I can foresee many more letters in green ink.

Mr. Lipsham will not leave the Department until his successor is installed.

3. December 15, 1958, was the closing date for applications for the position of Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy in the University. It is too early yet to make any announcement on the result of this advertisement, but a committee has been appointed to consider the applications, and their decision will be reported later.

4. You have all read in the "A.J.P." editorial of last issue the fact that Adelaide is the venue for the forthcoming meeting of P.A.A., and will take place from May 25 to June 2 of this year. Your Council has co-opted the assistance of all other official bodies in this State and has been meeting regularly to plan what is hoped will be a most successful week. I would like as many of you as possible to attend all sessions of the Conference, and if this is not possible, then certainly to attend the evening functions. The material to be discussed affects us all vitally and much can be gained by your wholehearted support. There will be, of course, many visitors from Interstate for this Conference, and I am most anxious that the attendance from this State will be gratifying so that South Australia can live up to the reputation of hospitality gained at the last Conference here in 1946.

I take this opportunity of thanking you all for your generous support to the appeal for finance for the Conference Fund, thus enabling us to avoid asking the wholesalers for support.

5. We have planned again this year more post-graduate lectures. They will be of general interest and will take place in the winter months. Unfortunately, the trip to the brewery last year fell through, by no fault of ours—a change of staff and the cancelling of all night visits caused the breakdown in arrangements, but we will be able to offer some equally interesting refreshments this year.

6. The dinner to newly qualified members this year will take a different form and your Council is hopeful of having your support, so I urge you all to make every effort to come along and welcome the new members into the Society.

7. The next meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S. is planned to take place in Perth in August this year. Watch your "A.J.P." for further announcements on this function.

After a few questions had been answered the President presented to the successful students the first, second and third year prizes, stating also that the medals and prizes for fourth year would be given out at the April function for the newly qualified members.

All recipients were present, namely:

Patterson Memorial Prize for Top Distinction in First Year: Mr. William L. Craigie, apprenticed to Mr. W. W. Eriksen.

J. H. Hardy Price for Elementary Pharmacy: Miss Gaynor J. F. Combe, apprenticed to Mr. J. C. White.

Francis Hardey Faulding Memorial Award for Top Distinction in Second Year: Miss Rosalie E. Martin, apprenticed to Mr. A. A. Russell.

Parke-Davis Awards for First and Second Distinctions in Third Year, Gold Pins Commemorating Visit to Sydney in January, 1959: Mr. Donald J. Hyde, apprenticed to Mr. W. G. Clarke; Miss Pauline Stanfield, apprenticed to Mr. D. K. Wilson.

The Vice-President, Mr. K. D. Johnson, then made a statement on the proposed Education Advancement Fund. He said:

"Twelve months ago the Council proposed the establishment of an Education Advancement Fund. Donations to the Benevolent Fund was to be reduced, and contributions from members were to be put into a special fund for the purpose of purchasing equipment for research, perhaps establishing new accommodation, etc., that is, projects outside the normal ambit of student's fees."

At the time, there was some discussion by members and the matter was referred back to the Council for further consideration.

Since that date, some important changes have taken place, or are under consideration. Mr. Lipsham is about to retire, although a new Senior Lecturer has yet to be appointed. There have been discussions with the University concerning the closer integration of pharmacy with the University, and a new arrangement now exists concerning the employment of the lecturing staff.

The Council has therefore decided not to proceed with the Education Advancement Fund at this stage."

The President then introduced the speaker for the evening, namely, Mr. E. F. Lipsham, Senior Lecturer on Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Dispensing, of the Pharmacy Department of the University of Adelaide and of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Mr. Lipsham's address follows:—

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION

Past — Present — Future

Your Council has requested me to speak on this topic, but obviously only a very brief survey can be made in the time available.

The first problem is then to decide where the past systems end and where the future systems begin. Viewing such a question as dispassionately as possible, the division must rest upon the time spent by the trainee in the retail pharmacy. As a consequence:

Past becomes prior to academic tuition with the master in his own pharmacy responsible for all the training.

Present becomes the dual system of institutional tuition and practical experience co-lateral one with the other.

Future becomes the growing system of academic studies preceding practical experience in the field.

It would be impossible to strictly follow such a pattern, therefore let us begin on our ramble over the whole subject. There will be many flash-backs.

Let us look first of all at a Final Examination as held in Adelaide about 1930, prior to academic tuition in dispensing. Two tests of candidates' knowledge were held.

No. 1 was a written section of one hour duration requiring the recognition of crude drugs and the completion of an appropriate tabulation.

No. 2 was a practical dispensing test combined with an oral examination, the whole occupying about one and a half hours.

Here is the book in which the candidate copied the prescriptions given him to dispense.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

A typical entry reads:

Mrs. Roberts	
R	
Tr. Ferri. Perchlor.	3 <i>i</i>
Tr. Digit	3 <i>ii</i>
Ac. Phosph. Dil.	3 <i>iii</i>
Syr.	3 <i>iv</i>
aa ad	3 <i>v</i>
F. Mist. 3 <i>fs</i> . 4 hours.	
Mrs. Harris	
R	
Supp. Bellad.	gr. i
Mitte vi	m.d.u.
Mrs. Smith	
R	
Arsenic.	gr. 1/60
Strych.	gr. 1/100
Ferri Redast.	gr. iii
Ft. Pl. mitte xxiv	i. t.d.s.p.c.

Each individual candidate dispensed the prescriptions whilst two examiners stood behind him and watched. Having completed the practical work they sat down and the candidate was questioned by two examiners for about 20 minutes on general knowledge, doses, poisons, and incompatibilities.

Obviously, if the candidate came from a small pharmacy he had a good chance of getting tested on work he did not know, and so being failed.

Here are two examples from the oral section.

No. 1—

Examiner: What is the origin of cotton wool?

Candidate: Comes from the sheep, sir!

Examiner: What about the best grades?

Candidate: They come from the merino sheep, sir!

No. 2—

Examiner: Have you ever heard of cudbear?

Candidate: Yes, sir. It is a colouring matter.

Examiner: What is its origin?

Candidate: It is made out of the American grizzly bear, sir!

Fortunately, this candidate left pharmacy.

Let us return to the overall but recent changes in education.

The growth from training in the pharmacies to training within the academic institution has been a gradual one. Bit by bit the master found it to be impractical to teach first chemistry, then botany and crude drugs, then dispensing. Today the like position applies to book-keeping and practical psychology.

Again, bit by bit the teacher has acquired more student time on the statement that knowledge is advancing. Many teachers state—

Firstly, that students must be up to date, and

Secondly that education should be geared for 20 years in advance by endeavouring to guess the changes which two decades might produce.

Both statements are valid, but let us pause and consider if the teacher is in the best position to guess the future. It is immediately obvious that his guesses should be confirmed by the practising retail pharmacist if any reasonable accuracy is expected as an outcome. Parallel with these claims has run the decline in manipulative dispensing by reason of more specific medication and the intrusion of commercial interests in the form of the ethical proprietary medicines.

The rise of the "ethicals" has, unfortunately, caused a subdivision in the opinion of the retailers on the subject of education. The good master and the good office-bearer in official pharmacy who realise the need for a broad educational system have been undermined in their principles by the lack of support of their fellow pharmacists. They have not been popular. As a consequence of these changes and ideas many of the official bodies governing education in other States and countries have become stacked with teachers and/or manufacturers. The teacher and the manufacturer tend to concentrate

upon the narrow field of dispensing as required by the Pharmacy Acts.

According to the degree of decline of retail influence so have educational systems tended to depart from the main objective of training pharmacists for both dispensing and the additional wide responsibility of the profession in matters relating to public health.

Let us now examine the recent past position in South Australia.

Fortunately, South Australia has had good active retailers on the Board and the Council over the past 30 years. There have been enough stalwarts to keep pharmaceutical education on an even keel. In other words, our office-bearers have been prepared to stick to the harder road of providing a pharmaceutical education which is of maximum benefit to the rising generation. Two examples from the minutes of our Council are worth quoting. They are:

(a) The upheaval in 1928-1931 caused by Professor Macbeth coming from England. He did away with the course Organic Chemistry I and enrolled both science and pharmacy students in a course made up of both Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. This meant pharmacy students had only one year of training in Basic Chemistry, which is not enough for our purpose. At the request of the Council he again separated the sections and so the difficulty was ironed out in favour of the retailer.

(b) The changing outlook in general education ideals of 1948-1952 has for the present been satisfactorily turned to the advantage of pharmaceutical education in South Australia.

Turning now to the future.

As Mr. Downie has well said in a prior general meeting, the present era is due to close. Similarly, it has been stated by an eminent observer that it is his hope that South Australia will soon see the error of its ways in pharmaceutical education.

Where, then, are we going? Pharmacy in South Australia finds itself in the fortunate position of having senior office-bearers of high integrity. They will keep the three main needs well in mind. The points are:

1. The fact that retail pharmacy goes far beyond the dispensing of prescriptions of medical practitioners.

2. The need to watch that a basic training is provided for the narrower field of hospital practice, and

3. The specific requirements of those who are to work in the growing manufacturing industry must not be forgotten.

We are in good hands. As you all know, I refer to the members of our present Board and Council, and in particular to our President, Mr. D. J. Penhall, our Vice-President, Mr. K. D. Johnson, and last but not least, the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. K. S. Porter. They will not let us down.

Coming now to some of the background of our present-day educational system in South Australia.

On the sub-division previously given, present-day education in pharmacy is barely 100 years old in England, and 65 years in South Australia. Our parent body—the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain—established their first teaching laboratory about 1843. This was a pioneering effort, as this laboratory was the first one in London open to members of the public. It was equipped with retorts and fuel furnaces parallel with those of the alchemists.

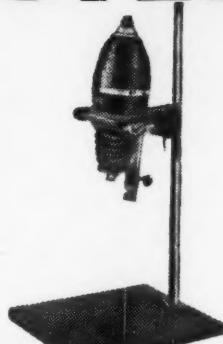
Our own Society first approached the University of Adelaide for accommodation for classes in pharmacy in 1893. As a result classes were established for the 6-8-10 students wishing to study *Materia Medica*.

Note in passing that the teaching of dispensing was left to the master for 38 more years. This close linkage of the two training institutions has continued for the intervening 65 years. Changes have been made in the past and will again be made in the future, but it should be the main objective of our Society to see that the principle of co-operation between the two educational authorities is not abandoned.

Lecture entries for subjects at University of Adelaide have been taken in the Society's office since 1905, that is

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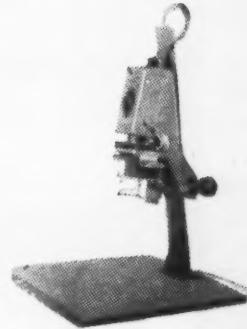
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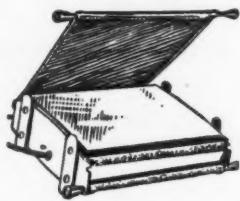
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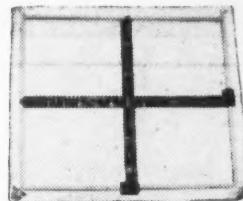
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

54 years ago. Prior to 1911 the Secretary of the Society and the Registrar of the Board were pharmacists in retail practice. The last were Jimmy Young (the father) and Tom Young (the son) with the offices of the Hutt street Pharmacy still conducted under that name. The last such Secretary-Registrar was the late H. V. Moore, uncle of F. M. J. Moore of Mile End, who was then in practice in the pharmacy in St. Peters now owned by Mr. Cotterell. Increasing numbers of students led to the Registrar-Secretaryship being given to an accountant and to the establishment of offices in Mission Chambers, Grote street. As student enrolments have grown moves have been made, twice in Pirie street, thence to Shell House, North Terrace, then around the corner into Commercial Bank Chambers, before reaching the present location in Grenfell street.

Educational Requirements Have Advanced as Adelaide Has Grown

Adelaide of the early 1900's was vastly different to what it is today. Let us glance back and we will see. The city only partly sewer'd, horse-drawn tram cars. Steam railways from Glenelg running along King William street, to the Supreme Court. Both passenger and goods trains in St. Vincent street, Port Adelaide. The parklands fully inhabited by horses and cows. St. Peters finishing in the east at Walkerville road, the local butcher slaughter house in the bed of the Torrens. Hindmarsh, with its fellmongering and tanning industries, providing a magnificent stench for the city with the afternoon western breezes. Their waste water making the Torrens somewhat odorous right down to Port Adelaide with a rival range of stinks of many kinds.

The present-day lawns of Elder Park have been made up on the rubbish tips of Adelaide, covered with the blue clay from excavating for big buildings such as the T. & G. The Torrens weir much lower than at present, hence the lake finishing at the city bridge. A far cry from the present day with kiddies' launches bearing the colourful name of Pop-eye and Nativity Tableaux afloat on them at Christmastide.

Adelaide railway goods yards behind the University with the offices on the land now occupied by the Johnson Chemistry Building. The tunnel below King William road is still there if you look hard for it. The University finishing at the present staff club rooms, then the anatomy school. Co-education in the sciences frowned upon. The medical course for women pioneered by the late Violet Plummer and Dr. Helen Mayo. Students required to wear gowns at lectures if of graduating enrolments, hence pharmacy students conspicuous because they were not allowed to wear them.

Those were the days of Labour Governments and of big strikes, amongst them the drivers' strike with the embargo on all carrying being done in the city and suburbs. Bickfords and Fauldings being required to have permits from the Trades Hall, in Grote street, to take supplies to the Adelaide Hospital. Permission granted only if they flew a Red Cross flag on the trolley carrying the goods.

Coming again to the 1930's and the arrival of Professor Macbeth.

Fortunately for Adelaide the Society President in office was a man of high ideals and well capable of constructive thinking. He never lost sight of the fact that dispensing was not the only activity of pharmacists for which students should be trained. Donald Dunbar Magarey of Birks Chemist, Rundle street, never married and died when quite young. He had the interests of all young folk very much in his heart. His apprentices were lucky. His day saw frequent window displays of drug manufacturing and the gallery of 10-12-14 Final Certificates of the registered pharmacists employed in the firm. Trusses, bed pans, hot water bags, and other requirements of home nursing were the daily task of all pharmacists. To be called out of bed at night was the accepted practice.

About this time John Dixon, a present director of Birks, went outside to look at a window one night about 5 p.m. The newspaper boy offered him a paper, and when such was declined, made the remark: "Got the boss's photo in it."

Dixon: "Oh. Why is that?"

Paper Boy: "He's just been again elected President of the Farical Society."

You ask, What did Magarey do? Fundamentally, it is necessary to recognise that his status as a gentleman in his own right, plus his eminence in retail pharmacy, provided the skill as a negotiator which gave Adelaide four great advantages. Namely:

1. At a critical stage he kept intact the system of academic training being co-lateral with experiences in the field.

2. He gave us our present Pharmacy Department, because the teaching of practical dispensing was started during his presidency.

3. He was successful in negotiating specially designed courses for pharmacy students in the two chemistries and in botany.

He obtained for us our Diploma in Pharmacy course of the University of Adelaide. This qualification is unique in the British-speaking world, as well as being the only Australian University qualification given to all students on completion of their studies.

These four advantages are still intact. All are still needed, although the course has expanded since 1933. In the intervening years and their changes the type of dispensing has altered, but the day-to-day practice in the pharmacies is but little altered.

Although we don't get called out of bed as frequently as of old, there is still the need to be careful in what one supplies. For instance, the case of the 10-year-old boy who recently worried his mother day after day until she gave him money to buy a rubber bulb for a motor horn. Off he goes. Soon she gets a phone call from Ken Porter, who wants to know, "Did you give him money and permission to buy the breast-pump on display in my window?"

Members of our Society should therefore be ever watchful to maintain a training system which is serving us well because it is suited to the daily needs of the retailer. Such ideals do not mean that progress and research are stopped or delayed. There is much room for research in pharmaceuticals. That is within research as it is defined today.

In recent years the ideals of a good education and of what may be considered good research have altered and advanced.

Today, the position has been reached that research in applied pharmaceuticals is possible in any well-equipped retail pharmacy. Whether it is practical is quite another matter. The large number of man-hours involved, and the paucity of output per hour, are not compatible with or attuned to the conduct of a pharmacy. In considering this topic of research do not lose sight of the fact that Professor Oliphant, the President of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Science, has pointed out that the constitution of that organisation requires the presentation to the biennial meeting of papers capable of being understood by the layman.

As a consequence of these changes more and more individual retail pharmacists should be upstanding—proud of their daily contact with the public—far-seeing because of their daily contact with money and economics—and so fit and proper persons to assist in the planning of the pharmaceutical education.

Research at the University

Let us now look at research in our Pharmacy Department inside the University. It is well known that the background of the training system will expand to include the publication by individuals or by small teams, of papers dealing with research projects done within the Department. As the President has said, both the money and the time will be available for the orthodox pattern of a personal research programme. It is to be hoped that the true perspective of the Department is not lost

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

and that the training of students does not suffer a decline.

Do not make the big mistake of thinking that research within the Department will be a new feature. Such an idea is basically wrong. In the past both the type of research and the time which could be devoted to it have been governed by the finance available. Large sums of money from student fees could not be alienated to personal research by teachers.

When small reserves had accumulated the Council embarked on a limited programme of personal research with the aid of Messrs. Bowey, Anderson and Stock in their contributions to Section "O" of A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Let us now return to what was done in previous years.

Briefly, your Council have provided the unusual pattern of experimental work having the important but very definite objective of making contributions to pharmaceutical knowledge by way of improving, in all possible ways, the teaching of pharmaceutics.

What has been achieved from this policy? Let us briefly survey the major aids to the teaching of pharmaceutics, which include much material and many basic starts, derived from experimentation with the Department.

(a) Course 774—entitled practical experience—commonly known as the Galenical Section. Never lose sight of the fact that this is an integral part of the curriculum. Parallel systems are in use in agricultural science, forestry, engineering and the various courses within the new Faculty of Technology.

(b) The printed volume entitled Pharmacy Notes, published by Society for use by both medical and pharmaceutical students.

(c) The printed volume known as the galenical note book, published by the Pharmacy Board. This publication is co-lateral with Pharmacy Notes. Both volumes have been supplied to other parts of the British-speaking world as a result of specific request.

(d) The tuition given in 1st, 3rd and 4th year on the production of sterilised medicaments goes far beyond that normally given. In other schools much of it ranks as post-graduate study, if it is attended at all.

(e) The 1958-59 roneoed sheets for 3rd year students. These include exercises in the little known subject of Tolerances in Dispensing. Included also is an unusual effort to blend in the one course a knowledge of the hazards of pharmaceutical manufacturing as detectable by pharmaceutical analysis. A vast number of man-hours have been so used. Many of the names of student experimenters over the years are forgotten. However, a few names come to mind—in the earliest years Salman, Woodard, Arbon, Lloyd, Miller. Later Bob Miller, Gaunt, Dundon, Newson, Thompson, Flaherty; and in 1958 Murray Ducker and Graham Lee. South Australian pharmacy has benefited from their work.

And Now for the Future Overall Picture of Education

Within the last seven years the quarrel between the scientist and the artisan has been resolved. Under the pressure of both academic and public opinion there has developed a recognition of two mid-way groups, namely, the Technologists and the Technicians. Both groups are practitioners in varying degrees of applied science. Pharmacy is today rapidly classified, for the first time, as amongst the Technologists. Coupled with this rise of Technology, is the recognition that professions whose members are daily in contact with the public, need an educational system which goes beyond the specific sciences and technologies of their callings.

It therefore follows that medicine, dentistry and pharmacy students need to study humanitarian subjects otherwise they cannot do their job properly. This tide is rapidly rising and gaining strength. Today our school of Mines offers a wide variety of courses in applied economics and in public relations.

Australia now has a flourishing Institute of Business Management. The Adelaide University offers several

courses in Applied Psychology within specialist groups such as Social Sciences In 1958 the University appointed, for the first time, a Doctor of Philosophy (Dr. C. R. S. Harris) to act as Reader in Studies in Humanities for medical students. It is therefore apparent that the broadening of the curriculum for pharmacy students dated 1953 is very soundly based.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the late Professor Macbeth for his early recognition of the rising tide of change in such ideals. As we all know, dispensing is but a fraction of our activities. The rest of the day is spent in commerce, so that dispensing can be readily available to the public at a reasonable price.

Such commerce cannot descend to the level of the huckster type of merchandising without loss of professional prestige. The pharmacist is the respected custodian of medicinal poisons, and the confidant of his public in minor ills, troubles and tribulations.

In South Australia we have had office-bearers who have kept in mind this wider view of the profession and who have avoided having the training system narrowed. Changing times bring change of detail, but they do not bring change of this principle of pharmacy being a complex and responsible calling of many facets. Changes in detail which may confront South Australia within the next few years are worth mentioning. They are:

1. The claim that the dual training system does not give lecturers enough student time.
2. The cry that a full-time academic first year course is essential because it will weed out misfits.
3. The gibe that the apprenticeship system is outmoded. When these claims are properly investigated it is easily seen they all three do not apply in this State of South Australia today.

However, time moves on, bringing with it new men, changed ideas and different conditions. As a consequence let us consider two modifications of present co-lateral systems and also the specific reasons why a full-time academic course should continue to be avoided.

No. 1—The answer is:

Expand the present four-year part-time course to one of five years duration. This is the route used by medicine, which went from 5 to 6 and now to 7 years before registration. In pharmacy many students have to wait for registration because of incomplete apprenticeship or lack of the legal requirement of having reached 21 years of age.

No. 2—The answer is:

A first year full-time course made up of appropriate subjects to give a balance approach to later studies—say, Chemistry, Biology, Social Economics, Social History.

Consider at this juncture a basic plan to replace our present haphazard time allocations. The training of pharmacy students involves four distinct types of study. Why not have a well considered quota for each of them? As a starting point, look at dividing the total hours of teaching into the following sections:

Pure Science, say	30%
Applied Science, say	50%
Economics, say	10%
Humanities, say	10%

No. 3—The gibe about apprenticeship can be easily answered:

There is the obvious impossibility of full-time academic courses giving the young pharmacist as good a start in his profession as a dual system of training can do.

Let us look at a few cold hard facts about full-time courses:

1. They are a substitute or second-rate system of training. We in Adelaide can avoid such because of our concentration of population around the G.P.O. provides enough pharmacies within travelling distance from the University.

2. Australian and other apprentice-trained young pharmacists visiting countries within a full-time educational system, are engaged in both hospital and private practice in preference to the locally trained men and

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

women simply because they are more satisfactory pharmacists.

3. Full-time courses provide the teacher with the chance of turning students into hi-fi microgroove reproducers of lecture notes, but such courses lack the human touch so necessary for the retailer.

4. Put another way. You can't teach dispensing properly in an academic laboratory because the medications goes down the sink. You must have parallel with such tuition in class, a system of dispensing in the pharmacy, where the student knows he is personally responsible to the patient.

5. Other specific callings don't try to do the impossible. Medical students serve an apprenticeship in their ward rounds under honorary physician teachers.

Dental students serve an apprenticeship drilling in the teeth of patients, under supervision, in their dental school.

Physiotherapists serve an apprenticeship in the clinics working under the eyes of their teachers.

The questions naturally arise—

(a) Why should the pharmacy student be deprived of similar privileges in his younger and formative years?

(b) Why should pharmacy try to copy the Bachelor of Science system, where the student is not specifically trained for any particular job? The two courses are not parallel.

(c) Again, it can be well asked: Why agree to try to do the impossible at the demand of the teacher?

Does he know enough about retail pharmacy to understand what his project means to the student? Is it not right to recognise that full-time academic courses are much more easily organised than part-time courses?

Now for the comparison promised—

(d) What is the relative outcome for the master pharmacist of the two systems? The answers are:

Under the present dual system many masters grizzle about the time their apprentice is away at lectures and, fail to give proper weight to the advantages of their services. For example, he gets the benefit of the apprentice—

1. In making his dispensing solutions, filling of simple prescriptions, etc., etc., with very little supervision needed after the initial year.

2. Being able to help patients in their enquiries about medicines—before or after meals type of thing.

3. In the course of time the apprentice picks up the 100 and one things which go to make up the daily routine—how to kill ants, etc., etc.

Never forget that the apprentice has the big advantage over the full-time academic trainee in that he can relate, during his years of study, much of the academic knowledge to household enquiries. In other words, the apprentice can take in his stride many items which would otherwise be double Dutch.

4. When the master is on holidays the apprentice frequently makes major contributions to the conduct of the pharmacy as desired by the proprietor. Neither the reliever nor the shop girl can do much towards this end. Contrast this helpful position of the apprentice with the other sort of trainee coming from a full-time course of academic tuition.

Here are some facts:

1. He is an adult. He thinks he knows more than his employer. He requires the basic wage in spite of his lack of experience.

2. He knows but little of practical psychology as required by any good retailer.

3. He knows nothing of the daily duties or of the daily enquiries when such are not connected with dispensing.

4. If he is a good chap he will learn quickly, but he will stay for one year only. He does not provide the three subsequent years of assistance which the apprentice is able to give in return for his training.

In other words, the master starts each year over again.

Mr. President, with your permission I will now speak directly to the President of the Students' Association, Mr. John Hyde, and his students friends, who are here tonight.

John, Michael, Pauline, Rosie, Murray, Bill, and the rest of you. You have travelled to Interstate student conferences and talked with students from other States. You know our educational system is of a distinctive character. You are puzzled, and ask—

- (a) Why does this position exist?
- (a) What constitutes or measures the quality of any system of training? Where is the yardstick?

The answers are that our Boards and Councils have adopted the principle that we shall produce young pharmacists who, immediately upon registration, are fully trained to serve the public in the traditional manner expected of pharmacists.

Note well—

The word "immediately" gives you the needed clue. In your turn you will be called upon to take your seats on the Board and Council, and to give of your time and your money to carry on the tradition of seeing that your successors are capable of taking their place in the health services of the Australian nation.

Much of these health services comes within the ambit of the Federal Guild. Do not forget that the phenomenal success of the Guild rests back upon education, and that without education the Guild would not be able to do much for its members. Education provides the basic claim for dispensing fees from the Government, and for preferential Gilseal and chemist only contracts.

Irrespective of whether you sit on the Board or Council there are three cardinal principles which you must keep in mind in conducting your pharmacies:

No. 1: The professional pharmacist is primarily concerned with dispensing, but his activities range over a much wider field.

No. 2: In educational matters look ahead as far as you can, because as practitioners in the field you automatically become the best advisors of the type of training needed for the new entrant.

No. 3: Be proud of your calling. You are not inferior to any other professional group. It has several facets—retail, wholesale, hospital, manufacturing, and the first of these provides the best introduction to the other three.

No. 4: Pharmacy provides wonderful opportunities for a full life, provided you are willing to give, not only to your family, but to your profession—to your apprentice and to the public at large. It is better to give than to receive.

Vote of Thanks

The president, in thanking the speaker, stated that all present had heard the address with great interest, and had enjoyed hearing of the historical background of Adelaide in the earlier years of the development of education. The President also pointed out the important omission made by the speaker of the fact that it was his own driving force behind the South Australian educational system which gave the State its high standard and many of the privileges now enjoyed by the profession. He also stated that Mr. Lipsham's views, as presented at many Interstate conferences, had been instrumental in affecting the development of pharmaceutical education in Australia as a whole. In conclusion, speaking on behalf of the younger members, the President conveyed to the speaker the assurance that they would not be found wanting in their allegiance to their calling. (Applause.)

A short film was then shown, after which the gathering adjourned to the supper-room.



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 61 Gawler place, Adelaide, on February 9, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, V. L. Mitchell, Walter C. Cotterell, A. G. Lean, G. P. Bartold, J. W. Stain, J. C. Measday, J. Physick, and the Secretary (L. H. Duncan).

Wholesale Distribution of Ethicals.—Mr. Cotterell reported the result of his discussions with Federal Office.

D.H.A. Bickford Parcel Buys.—The Secretary read a letter received from D.H.A. dated February 4, which in effect did not agree to the inclusion of D.H.A. Ethicals in the parcel buy of domestic lines. It was decided that the delegates to meet Mr. Furley on the matter of minimum packs, also discuss this matter with him.

Speakers for Merchandising Groups.—Mr. Cotterell reported upon the information received by him during his recent visit to Sydney. He advised that the Newcastle Branch had organised a training school, and a synopsis of the matter presented to that training school was handed to Mr. Patrick for his information.

Alphabetical Index for the Retail Price List.—The Secretary presented quotations to the meeting, and it was decided that samples of the cellophane and leather tabbed indices be obtained and submitted to the next meeting, together with the quotations for same.

Ready Prepared Pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefit.—

A letter from Mr. Fewell suggested that if the State Branch Committee was dissatisfied the matter should be referred to the Federal Executive of the Guild. A copy of this letter had been handed to Mr. Cotterell for him to take to Sydney, and he reported that there was now a new list issued in February, 1959, but he had not yet been able to check its contents. It was therefore decided to defer the matter to the next meeting. Considerable discussion followed concerning notification of alterations to P.M.S. and also prescriptions and repeats dispensed before receipt of the new list.—It was resolved that the President would approach Mr. Fewell and discuss the matter with him and then prepare a suitable notice for insertion in the next issue of the "Gilseal Bulletin."

Southern Drug Company Limited—Gilseal Lines Distribution.—A letter from the Southern Drug Co. Ltd. suggested that the Guild could assist the promotion of "Gilseal" lines by giving the lines regular mention in the Gilseal Bulletin.—It was agreed that this be done.

Reckitt Colman—Solprin Pack.—Mr. Cotterell reported that he had little support on this matter in recent discussions in Sydney. It was decided therefore that the matter could not be taken any further. It was also decided that Mr. Cotterell should prepare an article for the Gilseal Bulletin on the Dispensed Prices of "Solprin."

D.H.A. and F.H.F. Re Policy on Minimum Packs.—The Secretary advised that an interview had been arranged for February 11, subject to agreement by the President.

Nestles Lactogen.—The Secretary advised that a relieving manager of Nestles had telephoned concerning group buying and also price cutting of Lactogen. Mr. Patrick reported upon his discussions with the relieving manager. In view of the fact that the relieving manager knew little of the position it had been agreed that he would have a fortnight longer to confer with his predecessor and advise the Guild the result of his findings. The action taken by Mr. Patrick was approved.

Kotex—Kleenex.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. Cotterell) reported having discussed this matter with Mr. Ross.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

In view of this it was decided that the matter be left in abeyance for the time being.

Change of Secretary.—The President advised that a special meeting of the Executive had been called to discuss the change of Secretary. It had been agreed that a full time Secretary should be appointed to occupy the position of Secretary to the Guild and to carry out the office work necessary in connection with Burden Ltd., the S.A. Pharmacists' Co-operative and B. T. Supplies Ltd. An appropriate charge would be made to the three latter companies for services rendered. In view of this decision it was considered necessary to obtain office accommodation immediately, and the President advised that he had taken two rooms at the Industrial Building, King William street, conveniently situated to Burden Ltd.

The action taken was approved, and it was resolved that the walls and woodwork of the new offices be painted.

The Secretary was asked to insert a notice in "The Advertiser," inviting applications for a full-time Secretary under the age of 45, and offering a salary range from £1350 to £1500.

The Executive was authorised to purchase any necessary furniture and equipment necessary to furnish the office.

Superannuation Funds.—Mr. Cotterell said he had referred this matter to the Federal Secretary, but no decisions were available at the present time.

Bio-Synephrine Pack.—The Secretary read a letter received from the Pharmacy Board. It was decided to advise the Pharmacy Board that no further action was now required.

Two for One Offers.—Mr. Patrick, Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee, reported that his committee had little objection to two for one offers if they conformed to the undermentioned conditions:—

- (a) Two items banded together at a reduced price, provided that the margin to the retailer remained the same, or
- (b) A sample size of one of his own products attached to his own product. In the case of both (a) and (b), the retailer should be able to buy the products as such and not be requested to purchase them as part of a parcel. The Committee would object to manufacturers attaching some other article not related to the article being sold, e.g., toothbrushes, combs, etc., offered with toothpaste.

Mr. Cotterell then read a letter from Federal Office concerning this matter, advising that a voting paper was to be sent to the State Branch Federal delegates and required to be returned by March 31. This voting paper required a decision as to whether the previous information in the Federal Council minutes should be rescinded. If it was agreed that the previous minute be rescinded, the delegates were to vote for or against the proposed new resolution to take its place.

It was resolved that the previous motion in the minute book be not rescinded and that the Federal delegates be instructed to vote accordingly. It was also decided to write to the Federal Secretary and set out the views of the Trade and Commerce Committee as expressed by Mr. Patrick.

P.A.A. Conference.—The Secretary advised that the Pharmaceutical Society had been informed that the symposium would be held on Thursday.

Christmas Calendars.—The President advised that when he was in Melbourne he had received a verbal advice from Mr. Ross that the question of Christmas Calendars was still receiving attention. The delay in replying had been due to the possibility of the Chemist Only months being changed.

Replacement of Megacillin Injections and Vitaphen Tablets.—The Secretary stated that F. H. Faulding and

Co. Ltd. had advised that it would prefer no notice be inserted in the Gilseal Bulletin at this stage, as they claimed that this matter would right itself. It was decided that the Secretary should approach F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., and ascertain whether it intended to insert a notice in its own publication; if not, to inform the company that an announcement would be placed in the Gilseal Bulletin for the information of the members.

Third Schedule Drugs for Veterinary Purposes.—No reply had been received from Mr. McCarthy. The Secretary was instructed to follow up this matter.

Certified Copy of By-laws.—The Secretary reported that a certified copy of by-laws for the South Australian Branch had been received from Federal Office. It was decided that roneoed copies should be forwarded to each member of the Committee so that the matter could be discussed at the next meeting.

Gilseal Agencies.—The name Gilseal Agencies required re-registration, and the President was empowered to take the necessary action.

President's, Pricing Officer's, Trade and Commerce Allowances.—It was resolved that Mr. Patrick and the Secretary review the financial position before the next meeting with a view to making recommendations to the meeting concerning these allowances.

New Member Elected.—James Alec Schoff, Walker-ville.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Patrick referred to various matters, including the request of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. to have advertising space on the new taxation cards, National Photo Competition and the future conduct of the merchandise discussion groups during the year 1959.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer referred to new price for tablet bottles, 100 being 7d. The mark-ups allowed by the recent Prices Order were not being observed by all Guild members. A proposed notice to be inserted in the next Gilseal Bulletin was read. The meeting was also informed that Permindex were not using the new mark-ups in all cases, and it was decided that the discrepancies should be referred to Mr. Coleman.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The following matters were briefly referred to by the Federal Delegate:—New building for the New South Wales Branch, the fourth Pfeiffer scholarship (awarded to Mr. Keith Kidd, of Western Australia), and the relationships with the Ethical Manufacturers' Association.

S.M.A.—The attention of the meeting was drawn to the proposed introduction of S.M.A. Baby Food into South Australia. In view of the fact that it was a Chemist Only line, it was considered that it should be given reasonable publicity in the Gilseal Bulletin.

Rubber Stamps, for Taxation Cards.—It was decided to obtain a sample of the completed card, and that a quotation for a suitable stamp to fit the Guild taxation cards be obtained.

Country Visits.—It was resolved that a visit be made to Murray Bridge on March 8. The Secretary was instructed to make the necessary arrangements and to contact Mr. Frank Butcher or Mr. Clem Pfeiffer in that town, who would co-ordinate the arrangements.

The meeting closed after presentation of the financial statement and passing of accounts for payment.

P.A.A.
TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Miss E. R. B. Harris left for England and the Continent per the "Australia Star" on February 18. She expects to be away for about six months. Her brother, Mr. W. Q. Harris, will conduct the pharmacy during her absence.

Mr. R. L. Crawford has purchased Mr. R. J. Slattery's pharmacy at Pingelly, and Mr. J. R. K. MacMillan has resumed business at Victoria Park. Mr. Slattery has accepted a position at Hollywood Hospital.

Mr. J. M. O'Hara has purchased Mr. L. E. Webster's pharmacy at North Perth.

Mr. D. R. Edwards has closed his pharmacy at Fremantle and is doing locum work for the time being.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Appleyard have purchased the Varsity pharmacy.

Congratulations to Mr. Keith Kidd on being awarded the Pfeiffer Scholarship. He is one of our own young graduates, and we are delighted that this honour has come to West Australia.

Mr. Andy Barr, of Bunbury, was a patient at the Mount Hospital, Perth, on account of an eye infection. Mr. A. H. Gliddon acted as locum.

Mrs. H. M. Lyons has retired from active pharmacy after a lifetime of service in the profession. She qualified in 1914, and was the founder of the Women Pharmacists' Association in this State. She has been in charge of Trouchet's Pharmacy, Perth, for many years. We wish her health and happiness in her retirement. Mr. R. K. Archer has taken her place at Trouchet's Pharmacy.

Mr. L. S. C. Scull, of Carlisle, underwent an urgent appendectomy operation on February 3. Mrs. P. Lewis acted as locum.

Mr. P. J. Johnson's pharmacy was broken into during the week-end, February 7-9, and goods valued at about £300 were taken.

Mr. H. W. Chayter is holidaying in his home State—Queensland. Mr. S. T. Hughes is relieving at the pharmacy.

Fraudulent Cheques.—Robert Stewart was prosecuted in the Perth Police Court on February 16 for issuing fraudulent cheques. He was sentenced to a total of 18 months imprisonment. His arrest was facilitated by the co-operation of suburban chemists following a warning circular from the Pharmaceutical Council.

Engagement.—Congratulations and best wishes to Jack Benn on his engagement to Jennifer Field of Melbourne. The wedding has been arranged to take place in June.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

Congratulations to the following, who secured passes at the Supplementary Examinations:

Entrance Examination: B. T. Gates, F. Hribir, D. Sharbanee, M. K. Sykes, R. N. Tippett.

First Year: Lynette Acland, L. J. Bonadeo, G. A. Carter, R. Downing, R. J. Ellams, W. L. Hicks, K. Hywood, B. M. Kendall, W. A. King, Freda Levy, Raema G. Phillips, J. M. Rees, B. Rowe, Dorothy L. Tapper, D. C. Urquhart, J. Zufi.

Second Year: G. H. J. Beckwith, K. A. Bogue, B. J. Elliot, G. R. Kelly, S. McI. McGregor.

Third Year: S. Benn, P. G. Cook, M. G. Edinger, R. D. Edinger, G. B. Mencinsky, T. G. Stiffold, K. F. Vale.

Fourth Year: R. K. Bateman, I. W. Crawford, R. K. Davis, E. J. Hogan, K. H. Hurst, P. B. Keogh, B. M. Mourcellas, M. Shub, V. J. Stoyanoff.

CHEMISTS ON HOLIDAY

Those on holidays during the month included:

Mr. L. Krasenstein of Perth (reliever Mrs. J. D. Donaldson), Mr. H. Stone of Victoria Park (reliever Mr. B. J. McMahon), Mr. R. H. Emslie of Floreat Park (reliever Mr. S. T. Hughes), Mr. L. H. Inglis of Bayswater (reliever Mr. S. T. Hughes), Mr. J. P. Inglis of Bayswater (reliever Mr. G. C. Miller), Mr. C. B. Fowler of Safety Bay (reliever Mr. B. Carlisle), Mr. S. T. Lippingwell of Subiaco (reliever Miss J. Broome), Mr. R. J. Healy of South Perth (reliever Mr. B. J. McMahon), Mr. K. Medd of Perth (reliever Mr. V. J. Stoyanoff), Mr. J. C. Ward of Cottesloe (reliever Miss M. Pumfrey), Mr. A. S. McWaters of Guildford (reliever Miss M. Pumfrey), Mr. J. M. Nicholas of Swanbourne (reliever Mrs. A. Nicholas), Mr. J. S. Miller of Merredin (reliever Mr. J. Cattalini), Mrs. I. G. Nicholls of Osborne Park (reliever Mr. J. Cattalini), Mr. A. G. Curtis of Northam (reliever Mr. A. V. Garbin), Mr. F. Siggs of Pinjarra (reliever Mr. A. V. Garbin), Mr. C. J. Baird of Hilton Park (reliever Mrs. G. Lucraft), Mr. A. H. Gliddon of Hollywood (reliever Mr. T. C. McManus), Mr. E. C. Knight of Collie (reliever Mr. A. V. Garbin).

DRUG CAUSES CHILD'S DEATH

A six-year-old girl died in the Princess Margaret Hospital on November 22 as the result of taking the wrong drug, it was stated in the Coroner's Court on February 11. The child, Linda Jean Ball, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ball, farmers, of Nokaning.

The father stated that the child developed an internal infection in September and was treated for four weeks at the hospital. On her discharge he was given three boxes of powders which she was to take every six hours for six weeks. The boxes were given to him by a nursing sister, the directions being written on the top one.

The child was sent back to school, but appeared tired and lacked appetite. She did not seem really ill until about the middle of November when she was taken back to the hospital.

Dr. Kenneth Nyman, of Kellerberrin, who treated her, said in evidence that she was pale and ill looking and bleeding from both nostrils and had a temperature of 105 deg. He was shown the boxes and powder and thought there must have been some mistake. The powders were used for glandular conditions and blood disorders.

The Coroner's finding was delivered on February 21. The Coroner (Mr. Rodriguez) is reported to have said: "This mistake should never have been made."

He found that the child died at Princess Margaret Hospital on November 22 as a result of taking a wrong drug.

This was due to incorrect dispensing of a prescription by the hospital's pharmacy department.

There was no evidence of criminal negligence, but the situation in the pharmacy department seemed to lend itself to such mistakes.

"There is no room for trial and error in dispensing when people's lives are at stake," said Mr. Rodriguez.

"I do not blame the chemist in charge, nor am I here



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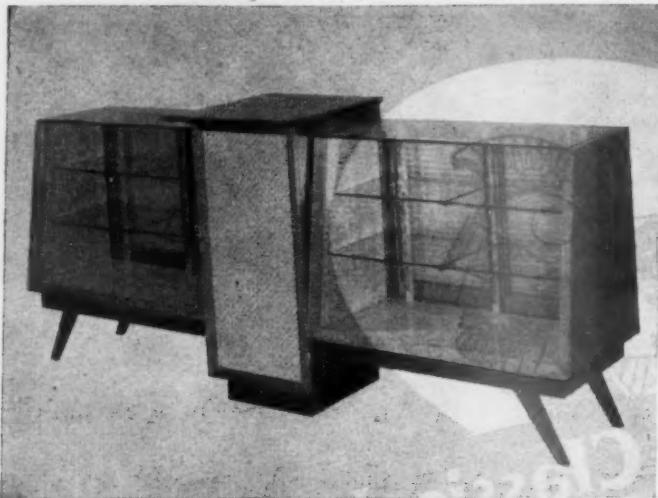
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

to criticise the responsible authority, but there is room for laxity in the department."

Mr. Rodriguez said he thought the person responsible for dispensing the prescription was John Pryce.

Pryce, of Bayswater, an unqualified chemist working in the hospital's pharmacy department, said that on occasions he had been asked by Brian Elliott, another chemist in the dispensary, to make up powders for him.

He could have made up the powders given to Linda Ball's parents—who live at Nokaning, 202 miles north of Perth—for Linda.

"I have no idea how the mistaken prescription occurred," he said.

Brian Elliott, whose initials appeared on the correctly worded prescription produced in court, said he was certain he had not wrapped the mercato purine powders wrongly taken by Linda.

At the first hearing on February 11, medical witnesses told the court the child should have been taking furodantin powders.

She died on November 22 after taking the wrong drug over a period of weeks.

Elliott said the prescription had come into the dispensary on a Friday, the busiest day of the week.

The prescription for Linda Ball required about 160 powders, and would have taken between two and three hours to make up. He did not have the time to do it, so he handed it to one of the other chemists.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on February 10, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. W. Dalby, S. J. Wilson, W. G. Lewis, G. H. Dallimore, R. I. Cohen, J. V. Hands, A. W. Rock, M. H. Arnold, H. J. Stone, J. G. Skeahan, R. D. Edinger, M. J. Thomas.

On opening the meeting, the State President extended a welcome to Mr. M. J. Thomas, chemist, of Bunbury.

P.B.A. Tablets R66.—The Secretary reported that the matter of a pack in keeping up with the maximum number allowed under the Act was being taken up with the manufacturers.

New Members Elected.—William Quick Harris, Claremont; John O'Hara, North Perth, and Jeffrey David Forgan, Scarborough.

Leave of Absence.—It was resolved that twelve months leave of absence be granted to Miss E. R. B. Harris.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported that a meeting of the Federal Executive had been held in Sydney on January 27 and 28. Matters discussed were the awarding of the Pfeiffer Scholarship for 1959, the purchase of a Guild House in Sydney, increase dispensing fees for S Group under Pharmaceutical Benefits, the supply of samples to doctors, and two-for-one offers.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Lewis reported that the Retail Price List was proving most satisfactory, but that the matter of using a stronger and heavier paper was being investigated. A letter to chemists who were slow in sending in their Repatriation scrips met with success.

He also explained the reason for chemists not having received notification of the reduction in the prescribing of quantities of certain tablets until the new reprint of the P.B.A. book was sent out.

Two for One Offer.—The Guild current policy on "two-for-one" offers had been referred to all State Committees for discussion and re-evaluation. The T. & C. committee agreed that the policy needed recasting in the light of trading trends. To be referred to the State Branch Committee. It was resolved that the recommendation of the Federal Executive be agreed to and that the postal vote be recorded in the affirmative.

Stock Control.—A plan for stock control in pharmacies was received from Federal Office. After discussion the idea was favourably endorsed, but it was thought that only a minority of pharmacies would apply it, and therefore the number of copies printed should be limited.

A report on the sales of Gilseal Oils and Lactose was received. In comparison to the previous period, the sales were satisfactory, but not as high as was anticipated.

A List of Chemist' Only lines for counter sales had been printed and was now ready for distribution.

Cost of Labels.—The matter of increased prices for the printing of chemists' labels was discussed. The Secretary reported that this matter had been taken up with the firm concerned and that a new price list was to be produced.

Office Equipment.—It was decided that authority be given to purchase a tape recorder and additional steel shelving.

Guild Insurance.—Copies of the Comprehensive Guild Insurance Policy were tabled and the offer of the insurance company to circularise all members was accepted. It was recommended that the Fire Insurance on Guild House be put through this company.

Understandard Tablets.—Following the warning received by certain chemists that Aspirin tablets supplied by them on P.B. prescriptions were understandard, it was recommended that members' attention be drawn to the position, and it be pointed out that proper storing and buying should be attended to.

P.A.A. Adelaide Meeting.—The State President, Mr. G. D. Allan, was appointed official delegate to the Adelaide Conference.

Suggested Roster For Chemists.—In order to give a satisfactory after-hour service to the public and at the same time introduce a system that would be fair to all chemists, it was put forward that consideration be given to having the Shop and Factories Act amended to permit a roster system based on the method now used for the supply of petrol after normal trading hours. Considerable discussion took place on this subject, and it was finally recommended that the Executive should thoroughly investigate the proposition and report back to the State Branch Committee.

Pfeiffer Scholarship.—It was recommended that a letter of congratulation be sent to Mr. Keith Kidd on being awarded the Pfeiffer Scholarship for 1959.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

P.A.A. Adelaide Meeting, May 25 to June 2, 1959

Make early arrangements to attend. Don't miss opportunity of participating in discussions, excursions and social programme. See your local Secretary for details.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Welcome to **Mrs. M. L. Mills**, from the mainland, who is at present working in Tasmania.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton Lee have returned from a holiday on the North-West Coast. With them were **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gorr**, of Kyabram, Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay McLeod have taken their family for a holiday at Coles Bay, on the East Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Heath are travelling to Adelaide for their holidays this year.

Our best wishes to **Mr. Fred Williams**, who has taken the position as manager at the Warrane Pharmacy.

Miss Chris Meyer has recently returned from a visit to the beautiful Cradle Mountain district.

Mr. Walter Rumney and his wife have spent a pleasant holiday in Sydney.

Mr. J. H. Mitchell, formerly manager of D.H.A. (Tas.) Pty. Ltd., has bought Mr. Holmes' pharmacy.

Recent visitors on holiday in Melbourne are **Mr. L. Wing** and **Mr. G. Mayhead**.

The northern branch of the Guild gave a farewell party for **Mr. P. F. Holmes**, who will shortly be leaving to live in Sydney. The President, Mr. Copeland, said he regretted Mr. Holmes' departure, as this was the last link of the Holmes family with pharmacy in Tasmania.

OLD PHARMACY CHANGES HANDS

Mr. J. Hartley Mitchell, who was for some years manager of D.H.A., Launceston, has purchased the old-established pharmacy of Mr. P. Holmes in St. John street, Launceston. This pharmacy was taken over by Mr. Percy Holmes from his father, Mr. F. T. Holmes, and his uncle, Charles Holmes, some years ago, and they transferred to new premises at Earl's Court. Since February, 1875, there has been a Holmes in business in pharmacy in Launceston, and the sale of this pharmacy marks the end of a very long period of service to the profession by the family.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY

A newspaper report during the month reveals that the University of Tasmania will offer a course in Elementary Chemistry in 1959 to assist students who have not sufficient knowledge of the subject to attempt University Chemistry.

The course will commence on February 23 and will consist of two hours tuition each morning for two weeks. Attendance is voluntary, but the Registrar of the University said that students who had never studied Chemistry at Matriculation should take the course before enrolling for Chemistry at the University.

The University already provides a course for preliminary mathematics designed for students who wished to do physics at the University, but who had not obtained the higher pass in Mathematics A at matriculation.

CENTRAL DRUG DEPOT IN TASMANIA

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works in Tasmania took evidence on a proposal by the Health Department to spend about £30,000 on a medical store in Hobart from which to supply hospitals throughout the State.

In a statement to the Committee the Minister for Health, Dr. Turnbull, said that any bulk medical store in Hobart ultimately would need branches in Launceston and on the North-West Coast. In favour of the proposal it has been stated that such a central store in Hobart could save the Department £10,000 a year through improved administration and cheaper bargaining.

Mr. C. Coull, the Chief Pharmacist at the Launceston General Hospital, apparently does not share this view. He is reported as saying that it would be impossible to save that amount of money with a new Hobart bulk store.

Launceston General Hospital was supplying its own needs and those of about 34 other hospitals and institutions, including those on the West and far North-West Coasts. It was doing this for minimum costs.

Mr. Coull said: "How they can hope to take service for more than 30 institutions from the Launceston General Hospital and put it on to Hobart without increasing their southern staff is beyond me."

The "Examiner" Launceston comments: "A situation arises that one of the strong motives behind the plan is a typical public service desire for centralisation of administration. From a public point of view experience has shown that centralisation of power has not been for the general good."

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on February 4, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. H. Cartledge (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. K. Smith, I. B. McLeod, E. N. Lee, B. L. Ralph, and the Registrar.

Welcome.—Mr. Cartledge extended a welcome to Mr. B. L. Ralph on attending his first meeting of the Board.

President.—Mr. Cartledge vacated the chair, and the Registrar called for nominations for the position of President for the ensuing year. Mr. Cartledge stated that he would not accept nomination.

Mr. T. A. Stephens was elected President for the ensuing year, subject to his acceptance.

Chairman.—In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. I. B. McLeod was elected to the Chair.

Appreciation.—Mr. McLeod thanked Mr. Cartledge for carrying out the duties of President of the Board for the past three years. He stated that the Board appreciated Mr. Cartledge's services, particularly as he had a long distance to travel to each meeting. His record of membership was now in its 23rd year, and he had been of great assistance to the Board.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Mrs. Mary Lillian Mills (ex-Victoria) was registered.

Mrs. Jean Alice Marion Hopwood.—Mr. Cartledge advised that Mrs. Hopwood, who had last been registered as a pharmaceutical chemist on December 31, 1952, would be applying for re-registration in the near future.

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TASMANIA—Continued

He advised that Mrs. Hopwood had current pharmacy experience.—The meeting resolved that Mrs. Hopwood be registered on application.

Apprentices.—Miss Chue Ying Chan; Approval was granted for registration of transfer of indentures from Mr. F. H. Cartledge to Mr. D. C. Gurr.

Finance.—The financial statement was presented, and accounts totalling £128/9/8 were passed for payment.

J. L. Gould Prize, 1957.—It was resolved that the J. L. Gould Memorial Prize for 1957 (£2/2/-) be refunded to the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

Poisons Act—Sulphuric Acid Containers.—Further to the minutes of January 14, the Registrar advised that Mr. T. A. Stephens and Mr. I. R. McIntosh had inspected the plastic container for sulphuric acid, and had found that the container was of one-gallon size, prominently ribbed with red top and label and anti-dote stated thereon.

The Registrar stated that Dr. Murray had been advised that as this container exceeded the stipulation of two quarts as laid down in Section 19 (2) of the Poisons Act 1916, there was no control in Tasmania, and that as the container more than complied with the requirements as laid down, it was considered that it was of a type desirable for use with sulphuric acid, and that therefore no action was contemplated.

International Non-proprietary Names for Drugs.—Correspondence as received from the Director of Public Health was approved by the Board.

Ethical Products.—A letter was received from Imperial Chemical Industries regarding distribution of Veterinary Ethical Products.—The Registrar was directed to forward to ICIANZ Ltd. a copy of the Poisons Act 1916 and Regulations, referring to Section 17 and Section 6, and advise that the wholesale distribution of medicaments was not subject to the Board's jurisdiction.

Conference of Pharmacy Boards.—The question of representative for the forthcoming Conference of Pharmacy Boards of Australia was deferred pending further information regarding the Board's subsidy to expenses.

Meeting of Poisons Schedules Committee.—The Registrar advised that the meeting of Poisons Schedules Committee would be held at the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University Grounds, Sydney, on February 20.

Mr. F. H. Cartledge's appointment as the Tasmanian representative for this meeting was confirmed.

Examiners.—Mr. B. L. Ralph consented to act as an Examiner for the Board.

Meeting Night.—Mr. Ralph stated that Wednesday night was inconvenient for him to attend the Board meetings, and he would appreciate the Board's consideration of a different night in the week.—This matter was deferred to the next meeting of the Board.

The meeting closed at 9.20 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on February 9, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. B. J. Shirrefs, E. H. Shield, I. R. McIntosh, and Secretary.

Chairman.—In the absence of the President, Mr. B. J. Shirrefs took the chair.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Alwyn Gerald McDougal, of Somerset.

Annual General Meeting.—It was decided that the Annual General Meeting be held on February 26. The meeting to be followed by a short programme of films and supper.

Annual Report.—A draft Annual Report was presented and approved for distribution to members.

Resignation.—Mr. B. J. Shirrefs advised that as he would be leaving the State in the middle of the year he had tendered his resignation from the Council to enable a replacement to be made for the whole year.

This resignation was accepted with regret. Mr. Shirrefs undertook to continue until a replacement was appointed.

P.A.A. Conference, Adelaide.—Details of hotels, etc., for the Adelaide Conference were received.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.—Advice concerning the 34th Congress, to be held in Perth in August, 1959, was received.

Combined Social Function.—The meeting decided that it was desirable to have a social function in conjunction with the Guild similar to the one held last year. It was suggested that a larger proportion of the subscription should be expended on the buffet dinner, with less on beverages.

The arrangements were left for the Secretary to discuss with the Guild, suggesting dates of March 18 or 25.

H. H. Pearce Essay Prize.—As this prize would lapse this year, the Secretary was asked to approach Cados to sponsor a prize for first year students under the new syllabus.

Hospital Pharmacist.—A letter was received from Mr. James M. McLaren, who wished to emigrate from Kirkcaldy, Scotland, and sought a position as a hospital pharmacist. The meeting decided this inquiry should be referred to Mr. Poynter.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

THE GUILD

General Meeting

A general meeting of members of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 93 Davey Street, Hobart, on February 19, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Mrs. E. M. Hawkes, Mrs. E. A. Ross, Mrs. M. Hill, Miss E. M. Hurst, Miss N. L. Gibson, Messrs. C. A. Robertson, D. R. Crisp, L. W. Palfreyman, A. G. Gould, A. G. Crane, J. H. Gould, I. R. McIntosh, O. K. Colman, T. A. Stephens, C. B. Dillon, D. C. Gurr, E. H. Shield, and the Secretary.

Pharmacy Course.—The appointment of a sub-committee to meet with representatives of the Society to consider alterations necessary under the award when the two-year full-time pharmacy course was brought into operation was considered.

Mr. F. J. Holder and Mr. C. A. Robertson were appointed as representatives from this Branch.

Incorrect Pricing.—Following further reports of incorrect pricing of prescriptions the meeting decided that any member receiving a prescription which was incorrectly priced should send it back to the pharmacy from which it was dispensed, with an explanation of the correct pricing.

New Member Elected.—Mr. John Hartley Mitchell, of Earl's Court, 49 Brisbane Street, Launceston.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £145/1/- were passed for payment.

Armoured Cars.—The Secretary reported that a representative from Mayne Nickless Ltd. had asked if the

TASMANIA—Continued

chemists of Hobart and suburbs were interested in availing themselves of the services of this company in regard to bankings and pay-rolls. Members considered that they would not be interested in this service.

Two-for-One Offers.—The Chairman brought forward the new proposals to be considered by the Federal Council, giving members more latitude in handling two-for-one offers.

Opinions were expressed by members and as no finality was reached the matter was left for the S.B.C. to decide.

After-hour Sales.—The Chairman explained the considerations which led to the circular being sent to members advising that after-hour sales must be restricted to items of therapeutic value.

Price Lists.—Approximate quotations were received for the printing of a price list for Tasmania.

Members agreed that the production of our own patents list was the most satisfactory to handle our pricing.

Each member present took a section of the Patents Proprietary and Perfumery and Sundries List to check, add to, or delete from, as required, the whole list to be kept in straight alphabetical order, including sundries. This list to be returned by the end of February.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. McIntosh undertook to check over the final list, which would be submitted for consideration of northern members before proceeding to print.

Merchandising and Publicity.—The Chairman reported that N.S.W. had now joined with Victoria in the Publicity Campaign which would create a great impact.

A new programme had been prepared for the next 12 months and Mr. Ross will be coming to Tasmania during March to discuss arrangements.

Social Function.—The President reported that arrangements were in hand for the combined social function with the Pharmaceutical Society. This would be on similar lines to the one held last year, taking the form of a buffet dinner at Hotel Beltana on March 18.

Chemists' Only Lines.—Mr. Robertson advised that he was preparing a list of these lines, but was experiencing much difficulty in ascertaining the necessary information.

Medical Benefits.—Mr. Crisp stated that the changes being made by the Medical Benefits Fund were taking up considerable time. He suggested that a circular be given to customers, educating them to pay monthly instead of weekly. This was being done in New South Wales.

The meeting decided that the N.S.W. Branch be asked for a copy of their circular, to be used in Tasmania.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

S.B.C. MEETING

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on February 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. D. R. Crisp, K. H. Jenkins, C. B. Dillon, A. G. Gould, L. W. Palfreyman, E. H. Shield and the Secretary.

Aluminium Production Commission.—Mr. J. B. W. Browne had reported having interviewed the Secretary of the Welfare Fund and explained the Guild position regarding discounts.

Some consideration might be given by the Fund for handling the payment of accounts at a later date.

Pharmacy Act.—The Chairman explained steps that had been taken regarding the complaint from the Chief Secretary, and their Secretary had discussed the matter

with the Chief Secretary, the result being the circular which had been distributed regarding "After Hour Sales."

It was decided to discuss this matter further at the general meeting.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Alwyn Gerald McDougall, of Bass Highway, Somerset.

National Health Prescriptions.—A reply was received from the Chief Pharmacist to our report that certain doctors were not complying with requirements of this Act.—The meeting decided that copies of the correspondence should be forwarded to Federal Office.

By-laws.—A copy of the Branch By-laws, duly registered, was received from Federal Office.

Merchandising Publicity.—Mr. Ross had advised that a programme had been drawn up on a monthly basis to cover the next twelve months. He also reported that New South Wales would be joining with us in this advertising.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Ross would visit Tasmania some time in March.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £122/3/9 were passed for payment.

Social Function.—Members agreed that the Annual Buffet Dinner at Beltana Hotel in conjunction with the Pharmaceutical Society be held on Wednesday, March 18.

Pricing Service.—Mr. Shield reported that all of the Pricing Services in the other States required many alterations to suit Tasmanian requirements.

He suggested that the Branch should prepare its own list, and that if each member of the S.B.C. prepared a portion it would not be such a long job.

The meeting considered that the present sub-committee should prepare a proposal for presentation to the next general meeting, including a model form of listing and approximate prices for the printing of same.

General Meeting.—It was agreed that the next general meeting should be held on February 19.

Message of Sympathy.—Members asked that a letter be forwarded from the S.B.C., expressing their sorrow at Mr. E. Reynolds' accident and wishing him a speedy recovery.

Bottle Prices.—Mr. Crisp stated that their list still required the addition of poison bottle prices.

The Secretary was instructed to obtain an official quote for all containers from Cados and D.H.A.

Medical Benefits.—Mr. Crisp stated that the number of alterations being made by the Fund were causing much time to be spent on this work.

Members considered that if payments were made monthly only it would be a great saving in time.

It was decided to discuss this matter at the general meeting.

National Health Service.—Members considered that major changes being made in quantities, particularly oral diuretics, should have been notified to the chemists.

They also considered that a protest should be made against deviation from original packs.

The Secretary was instructed to advise Federal Office accordingly.

Two for One Offers.—Mr. Shield brought forward a motion from Federal Council for consideration on this subject.—A decision was held over until the next meeting.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

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*53% profit on cost excluding Bonus Offer

BONUS OFFERS:

Introductory BONUS 2 tins NO CHARGE
in every dozen until April 30
*83.5% PROFIT ON COST

Continuing BONUS 1 tin NO CHARGE
in every dozen from May 1
*66.8% PROFIT ON COST

FREE STOCKS for customer sampling use will be provided with each attractive point-of-sale unit, supplies of which are freely available.



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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3062.

"Foul cankering rust the hidden treasure frets,
But gold that's put to use more gold begets."
—Shakespeare.

Mr. N. Enright is now in business at 86 Church street, Mudgee.

Mr. W. B. Havilah has opened a new pharmacy at 93 Wollongong road, Arncliffe.

Mrs. J. G. Hissey has the pharmacy at 817 Hunter street west, Newcastle.

Mrs. D. Jarymowicz has purchased the Abbotsford Point Pharmacy, 553 Great North road, Abbotsford, from Mrs. C. Girdler.

Mr. P. M. McMahon has opened a pharmacy at 21 Port Hacking road, Caringbah.

Mr. L. L. Eastmuir is in business at Lot 4A Prince's Highway, Engadine.

Mr. W. A. Curry has sold his pharmacy at Leichhardt to Mr. B. Katis.

Mr. L. V. Smith, Sutherland, has sold his pharmacy to Miss Beekley.

Mr. B. Quigley has purchased Lane's Pharmacy at Bexley.

Mr. B. J. Hain is opening a pharmacy at 2 Powder Works road, North Narrabeen.

Obituary.—We exceedingly regret to report the death of Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. N. R. Cole, of 23 Lindfield Avenue, Lindfield, who died on January 27.

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Results of meeting held at N.S.W. Golf Club, La Perouse, on February 10:

Four Ball.—Keith Beckerfield and E. Clay (22-20), 51; D. Reed and Pat Quinn (11-10), 48.

"A" Grade—Brian Daly (scr.), 39.

"B" Grade—Alan Weir (13), 37.

"C" Grade—Sid Wolfsen (22), 41.

The next meeting will be held at Oatlands on Tuesday, April 14.

PHARMACY STUDENT DROWNED

A twenty-year-old pharmacy student was recently drowned at Parsley Bay Pool.

The student, Jeffrey Green, of Cross street, Baulkham Hills, was picnicking at the bay with a social club from Parramatta. Green went swimming with some of the group just before lunch. He was not missed until after 2 p.m.

Members of the club and the Parsley Bay Life Saving Club searched the pool for more than 30 minutes before they found Green lying on the bottom in 14 feet of water near the sharkproof net.

Parsley Bay beach inspector, Rube King, dived and dragged Green to the surface. He was brought ashore and lifesavers tried unsuccessfully to revive him.

DOCTOR PLACED ON GOOD BEHAVIOUR BOND

Dr. William Hubbard Fee of Long Jetty was charged in the Gosford (N.S.W.) Court on January 30 with having converted Morphine Sulphate for his own addiction after prescribing the drug for patients.

Mr. D. Riley, S.M., told the doctor in court that he

was of greater value to the community as a doctor than as a drug addict. He put Dr. Fee on a £100 bond to be of good behaviour for three years.

Dr. Fee was also fined £10 for failing to keep a drug register. Det. Sgt. C. R. Abbott said the doctor had prescribed the drug to patients and then used the prescription to get Morphine for his own addiction. He had administered about 5½ grs. a day to himself by injection.

The detective said that he understood that the doctor had not had to take injections since last December when he had been interviewed by the police.

CHEMISTS (STATE) AWARD BASIC WAGE ADJUSTMENT

(Effective as from the first complete pay period in February, 1959)

Managers—

Up to four assistants	£21 10 0
Five to nine assistants	22 5 0
Ten assistants or more	23 5 0

Relieving Managers—Rate per hour—one-fortieth of weekly prescribed for appropriate classification, plus 10 per cent.

Chief Assistants—£20 15 0.

Registered Assistants—£20 5 0.

Relievers—11/1½ per hour; (minimum payment four hours).

Shop Assistants—

	Males (per week)	Females (per week)
Under 16 years of age	£5 9 10	£5 9 10
At 16 years of age ..	7 1 2	6 10 8
At 17 years of age ..	8 15 0	7 11 7
At 18 years of age ..	10 11 9	8 9 5
At 19 years of age ..	12 0 0	9 10 5
At 20 years of age ..	14 8 0	10 5 9
At 21 years of age ..	15 13 0	11 4 0
At 22 years of age ..	16 13 0	12 4 0

(Shop assistants required to carry out dispensing under supervision shall be paid £1/10/- per week in addition to the appropriate rate of pay prescribed by the scale of rates for shop assistants in this sub-clause.)

Casuals—Rate per hour—under 21, one-fortieth of the 19-years-old rate, plus 12½ per cent.; over 21, one-fortieth of the 22-years-old rate, plus 12½ per cent.

University Students—8/3½ per hour. Minimum payment 15 hours per week.

Apprentices—

First year ..	£3 9 3	Third year ..	6 6 9
Second year ..	4 17 0	Fourth year ..	6 19 7

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

The twelfth Annual General Meeting of the N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branche R.S.S.A.I.L.A. was held at the R.S.L. Club Rooms, Elizabeth street, Sydney, on February 5, at 8 p.m.

The election of office-bearers for 1959 resulted as follows:—

President: R. Welladsen.

Hon. Secretary: K. Wilkinson.

Vice-Presidents: B. Croft, F. Little.

Hon. Treasurer: J. Irvin.

Hon. Asst. Secretary: J. Gill.

Committee Members: L. Atherton, R. Austin, G. Bruce, R. Barbuto, N. Bridgefoot, A. Middleton, S. Palfreyman, J. Rackham.

Legacy Representative: D. Ford.

Hon. Auditors: W. Moore, H. Taylor.

Intra Mural Delegates: R. Welladsen, E. Pretty (alternates, B. Croft, F. Little).

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Sandgate, Brisbane. Brisbane 65-2324.

TASMANIA: H. T. Grounds, 101 Murray Street, Hobart.
3-3848, 3-3849.

VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 245 Swan Street, Richmond.
JB 2543.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Doug Toppin, 68 Burnside Road,
Kensington Gardens. F 4577.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane
Street, Perth. BF 1791.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Congress Delegate: R. Welladsen.
Publicity Officer: E. Pretty.

The Sub-Branch, which had a particularly successful year during 1958, completed the year with 132 members, an increase of over 50 per cent. on 1957.

Subscriptions for 1959 are now being received by the Secretary.

The Sub-Branch will be pleased to welcome eligible ex-servicemen who may not yet be members to their monthly general meetings, which are held on the first Thursday in each month at the R.S.L. Club Rooms, Elizabeth street, Sydney.

Further details may be obtained from Ken Wilkinson at XL 4369.

The annual report of the Sub-Branch was circulated to members prior to the annual meeting.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE POISONOUS PILL

The following letters were recently featured in the correspondence columns of "The Sydney Morning Herald":—

What Poison?

Sir.—The formation of a poisons advisory panel recently mooted by the Department of Public Health, will be widely welcome. To be fully effective it would have to provide a full service seven days a week.

Certain complementary steps should be taken to ensure the greatest efficiency of the service. Drug houses should brand tablets and capsules with their trade name. This is not only commonsense, but also good business. Commercial preparations widely in use at home should have some tabulation of their ingredients.

The time lost in finding out the source and content of poisons prevents the early institution of specific treatment, and this can be a grave danger to the poisoned person.

—Bernard Lake, Macquarie street.

Dangerous Pills and the Pharmacist

Sir.—Dr. Bernard Lake in his letter (Jan. 23) very rightly touched on the need for a fresh approach to the practices of marketing tablets and capsules, which are preponderantly responsible for most of the misadventures in the home through children having access to them.

Dr. Lake will no doubt know that the manufacturers of tablets, pills and capsules go to great length to create packages considered to be most suitable for holding the particular contents, and these packages invariably are labelled, where necessary, with cautionary indications intended to discourage the use of the contents by the wrong person. However, in this country very seldom do these original packings get into the hands of the patient. Invariably the contents are removed and put in bottles or packages bearing nothing more than the pharmacist's label and the bald statement, "The tablets to be taken as directed by the physician" or some such wording.

If the maker's package was used, then if misadventure did result at least there would be a very good indication as to the contents that had been taken, and so Dr. Lake's recommendation that there should be some tabulation of the ingredients would be adequately met. Manufacturers of tablets and capsules do undoubtedly desire that their products reach the patient in their original package, but there is this quite uncompromising refusal on the part of the pharmacist to dispense original packings.

—G. F. Caley, East Lindfield.

What Poison?

Sir.—I believe that most pharmacists are particularly aware and concerned at the possibility of accidental poisoning from the products they dispense. However, as most patients are children, and until a container that cannot be opened by the young is found, it will remain

the responsibility of parents and adults to see that all dangerous tablets, kerosene, etc., are securely locked from their reach.

I cannot let the sideswipe at the pharmaceutical industry by your correspondent, G. F. Caley, go unchallenged. To say that manufacturers issue their products in special containers for the reasons he suggests, and that pharmacists will not dispense in original containers, shows that he, like many ill-informed critics, knows nothing of the processes, legal and ethical, involved.

A pharmacist is compelled by the law (especially in the case of "dangerous" and "restricted" drugs) and ethics to supply the exact number of tablets ordered by the physician. Would Mr. Caley be willing to pay for, say, 100 tablets, when his doctor orders him to take 25, just for the pleasure of having the original container?

As for having the chemical contents marked on each prescription; it is a breach of ethics for a pharmacist to disclose the contents, efficacy or otherwise of a prescription. However, in an emergency, information as to the chemical constitution and possible urgency can be obtained by contacting the pharmacy where the prescription was dispensed and quoting the prescription number.

—J. M. Irish, Boolaroo.

What Poison?

Sir.—Your correspondent, J. M. Irish (Jan. 29) is very concerned with the ethical and legal aspects governing the dispensing of prescriptions. "Ethics" should govern professional behaviour, but not to the detriment of the public (in this case the patients). "Laws" can and should be amended to serve better the public interest.

"It is a breach of ethics for a pharmacist to disclose the contents, efficacy or otherwise of a prescription," he writes. What of the unconscious or seriously ill ADULT patient admitted to "casualty" on a week-end, while the pharmacist, whose name appears on the suspected bottle, is taking his family to the beach? What of the left-over white tablets containing a powerful drug (not necessarily "dangerous" or restricted) and similar-looking white tablets containing a harmless indigestion remedy, both in little bottles labelled "to be taken three times a day"? How easy to take the "powerful drug" when wishing to treat some indigestion, a year or so later! Like left-over material, left-over medicines are kept because "they might come in handy."

Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products disclose the contents on the container; the patient has a right to this information, whether the container is the manufacturer's or the pharmacist's.

—(Sister) A. Barton, Punchbowl.

ABOLITION OF PERMISSIBLE LIMITS FOR CERTAIN NARCOTIC DRUGS

Following a request made by the Commonwealth Government having regard to Australia's obligations under the terms of International Conventions in relation to Narcotic Drugs, and a special review of the matter undertaken by the State authorities, action is being taken to—

(i) Abolish permissible limits under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act of this State in relation to drugs included in Group I of the International Conventions on Narcotic Drugs with the exception of Morphine, Cocaine and Egonine. (See explanatory note thereon.)

(ii) Control drugs included in Group II of the International Conventions, but to allow a permissible limit of up to one per centum in respect thereof.

The position is being dealt with by cancelling all previous relevant Proclamations under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act and issuing a new Proclamation covering all drugs concerned.

A copy of the full Proclamation is attached and the appended Schedules sets out all drugs to which the Act shall apply by Proclamation. All the drugs as scheduled had previously been controlled with the exception of Methylidihydromorphone, Dipipanone, Propoxyphene, Morpheridine, Racemoramide, Dextromoramide, Levo-

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Plastic price tickets in contrasting colours of
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complete with prices from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £1

Comprising 100 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. plastic price stripping plus
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- The extreme brilliance of the 500 in. model makes it ideal for religious, educational and industrial purposes.

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Vumax 300W, Blower-cooled	£25/13
Vumax 500W, Blower-cooled	£36
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

moramide, Extoxeridine and Trimeperidine. The control of these latter drugs had been pending and action has been taken to include them in the new Proclamation.

It will be noted that no permissible limit is allowed in respect of the scheduled drugs with the exception of the six drugs shown at the bottom of the list, namely Codeine, Ethylmorphine, Pholcodine, Dihydrocodeine, Acetyl-dihydrocodeine and Propoxyphene. These are all drugs in Group II of the International Conventions and as mentioned a permissible limit of up to one per cent is laid down.

The Proclamation was published in the Government Gazette of February 6, 1959, but will not come into effect until August 3, 1959.

Explanatory Note

In addition to the drugs as shown in the Schedule, control as provided for in Section 18(2)(a) of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act will still apply in respect of:

Morphine and its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of Morphine.

Cocaine and **Egonine** and their respective salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-tenth per centum of Cocaine or Egonine.

Opium and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Opium.

There is also a complete ban on Diamorphine (Heroin).

DANGEROUS DRUGS SCHEDULE AMENDED

Abolition of Permissible Limits for Certain Narcotic Drugs

The Under-Secretary has advised that, following a request made by the Commonwealth Government, having regard to Australia's obligations under the terms of International Conventions in relation to Narcotic Drugs, and a special review of the matter undertaken by the State authorities, action is being taken to—

- (i) Abolish permissible limits under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act of this State in relation to drugs included in Group I of the International Conventions on Narcotic Drugs with the exception of Morphine, Cocaine and Egonine. (See explanatory note thereon.)
- (ii) Control drugs included in Group II of the International Conventions, but to allow a permissible limit of up to one per centum in respect thereof.

The position is being dealt with by cancelling all previous relevant proclamations under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act and issuing a new Proclamation covering all drugs concerned.

A copy of the full Proclamation is attached, and the appended Schedule sets out all drugs to which the Act shall apply by Proclamation. All the drugs as scheduled had previously been controlled with the exception of Methyldihydromorphine, Dipipanone, Propoxyphene, Morperidine, Racemoramide, Dextromoramide, Levoramamide, Extoxeridine and Trimeperidine. The control of these latter drugs had been pending, and action has been taken to include them in the new Proclamation.

It will be noted that no permissible limit is allowed in respect of the scheduled drugs with the exception of the six drugs shown at the bottom of the list, namely, Codeine, Ethylmorphine, Pholcodine, Dihydrocodeine, Acetyl-dihydrocodeine and Propoxyphene. These are all drugs in Group II of the International Conventions, and as mentioned a permissible limit of up to one per centum is laid down.

The Proclamation was published in the Government Gazette of 6th February, 1959, but does not come into effect until 3rd August, 1959.

Explanatory Note

In addition to the drugs as shown in the Schedule, control as provided for in Section 18(2)(a) of the Police

Offences (Amendment) Act will still apply in respect of—

Morphine and its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per centum of Morphine.

Cocaine and **Egonine** and their respective salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-tenth per centum of Cocaine or Egonine.

Opium and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Opium.

There is also a complete ban on Diamorphine (Heroin).

The Schedule, as Amended

Paraldehyde and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Paraldehyde.

Indian Hemp (Cannabis) including any portion of the plants of the genus Cannabis from which the resins have not been extracted, and any resin, extract, tincture, preparation or admixture of such plants, but excluding seeds incapable of germination.

Oxycodone (dihydrohydroxycodeinone), also known as Eucodal and Proladone, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Oxycodone.

Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone), also known as Codine, Cottusate, Dicodid and Tuscodin, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Hydrocodone.

Hydromorphone (dihydromorphinone), also known as Dilaudid and Lucodan, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Hydromorphone.

Thebacon (acetyl-dihydrocodeinone or acetyl demethyldihydrothebacone), also known as Acedicon, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Thebacon.

Dihydromorphone, also known as Paramorfan, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Dihydromorphone.

Benzylmorphine, also known as Peronine, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Benzylmorphine.

Methyldihydromorphone (6-methyldihydromorphone), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Methyldihydromorphone.

Metopon (methyldinhydromorphinone), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Metophon.

Oxymorphone (dihydrohydroxymorphinone), also known as Numorphan, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Oxy-morphone.

Desomorphine (dihydrodesoxymorphone), also known as Permonit, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Desomorphine.

Methyldesorphine (6-methyl- Δ^4 -desoxymorphone), also known as Methyldesomorphine, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Methyldesorphine.

Morphine-n-oxide, also known as Genomorphine, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Morphine-n-oxide.

Thebaine, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Thebaine.

Pethidine (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester), also known as Demerol, Dolantin and Pethanal, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Pethidine.

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Esters of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid, their salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any ester of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid.

Etoxeridine (1-[*-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-ethyl*]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid-ethyl ester), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Etoxeridine.

Anileridine (1-[2-(*p*-aminophenyl)-ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Anileridine.

Morpheridine (1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester), also known as Morpholin-Ethylmorphethidine, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Morpheridine.

Hydroxypethidine (1-methyl-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester), also known as Bemidone, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Hydroxypethidine.

Ketobemidone (4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl-4-piperidyl ethyl ketone or 1-methyl-4-methoxyphenyl-4-propionylpiperidine), also known as Cliradon, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Ketobemidone.

Alphaprodine (α -1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-piperidine), also known as Nisentil and Prisiliden, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Alphaprodine.

Betaprodine (β -1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-piperidine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Betaprodine.

Alphameprodine (α -1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-piperidine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Alphameprodine.

Betameprodine (β -1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-piperidine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Betameprodine.

Trimeperidine (1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-piperidine), also known as Promedol, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Trimeperidine.

Proheptazine (1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxyhexamethyleneimine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Proheptazine.

Methadone (4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylaminoheptanone-3 or 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone), also known as Adanon, Amidone and Synthalan, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Methadone.

Isomethadone (4,4-diphenyl-5-methyl-6-dimethylaminohexane-3 or 6-dimethylamino-5-methyl-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone), also known as Isoadnone, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Isomethadone.

Dimepheptanol (4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylaminoheptanol-3 or 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol), also known as Methadol, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Dimepheptanol.

Alphamethadol (α -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol or α -4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-heptanol-3), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Alphamethadol.

Betamethadol (β -4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanol or β -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Betamethadol.

Acetylmethadol (4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-acetoxyheptane or 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane), also known as Methadyl Acetate, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Acetylmethadol.

Alpha Acetylmethadol (α -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane or α -4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-acetoxyheptane), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Alpha Acetylmethadol.

Beta Acetylmethadol (β -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane or β -4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-acetoxyheptane), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Beta Acetylmethadol.

Dipipanone (4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-heptanone), also known as Pipadone, Piperidylamide and Piperidymethadone, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Dipipanone.

Phenadoxone (4,4-diphenyl-6-morpholinoheptanone-3 or 6-morpholino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone), also known as Heptagin, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Phenadoxone.

Normethadone (4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-hexanone or 1,1-diphenyl-1-dimethylaminoethylbutanone-2), also known as Ticarda, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Normethadone.

Dioxaphetyl Butyrate (4-morpholino-2,2-diphenyl ethyl butyrate or ethyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholino-butyrate), also known as Amidalgon and Spasmoxale, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Dioxaphetyl Butyrate.

Racemoramide (d,1-3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholinobutyrylpiperidine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Racemoramide.

Dextromoramide (d-3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholinobutyrylpiperidine), also known as Palfium, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Dextromoramide.

Levomoramide (1-3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholinobutyrylpiperidine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Levomoramide.

Racemorphan (d,1-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan), also known as Methorphan, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Racemorphan.

Levorphanol (1-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan), also known as Dromoran and Levorphan, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Levorphanol.

Phenomorphan (3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Phenomorphan.

Racemethorphan (d,1-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Racemethorphan.

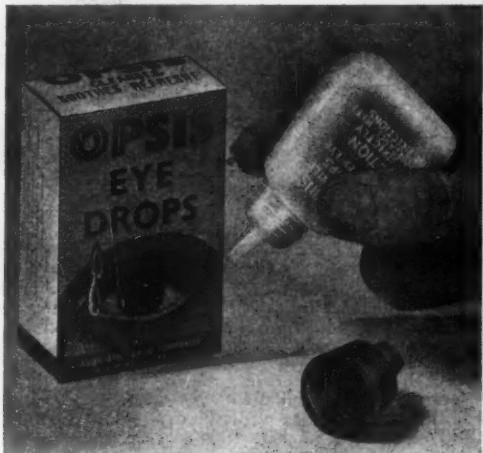
Levomethorphan (1-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Levomethorphan.

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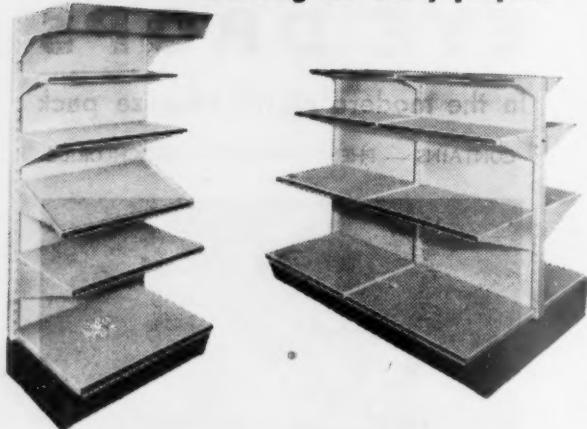
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Diethylthiambutene (3-diethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene), also known as Themalon, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Diethylthiambutene.

Ethylmethylthiambutene (3-ethylmethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing Ethylmethylthiambutene.

Codeine (methylmorphine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one per centum of Codeine.

Ethylmorphine, also known as Dionine, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one per centum of Ethylmorphine.

Pholcodine (β -4-morpholinylethylmorphine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one per centum of Pholcodine.

Dihydrocodeine, also known as Paracodin, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one per centum of Dihydrocodeine.

Acetyl dihydrocodeine, also known as Acetylcodone, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one per centum of Acetyl dihydrocodeine.

Propoxyphene (4-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenyl-3-methyl-2-propionoxybutane), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one per centum of Propoxyphene.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on January 13, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. G. Gostelow (Chairman) and Messrs. L. Smith, G. Simpson, G. Harman, E. Dempster, K. Thomas and G. Mallam.

Advice to a Manufacturer on Chemicals in Proposed New Cough Mixture.—Departmental advice noted. Question of control under the Poisons Act deferred until next meeting.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows—

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Francis Graeme Humphrey, Richard Warren Tribe, Michael Bruce Rogers.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Ronald John Leith, Bruce McKinnon Arnall, Leisl Ann Garlick, Lloyd Exton Hart, Hugh Ross Shannon (all from Victoria), and Terence Leeson (Great Britain).

Restoration to Register.—Leo Patrick Doyle.

Applications under Section 11(e).—Janina Herman (nee Zuk), Master of Pharmacy, University of Wroclaw, Poland, and Cernaettel Ettinger, Bachelor of Pharmacy, University of Bucharest, Rumania.—Referred to Sub-committee on foreign chemists.

Report of Sub-committee on Foreign Chemists.—Irene Kopacz, Master in Pharmacy, Ukrainian Technical Insti-

tute, Munich.—It was decided to recognise the certificate and refer the applicant to the University for any exemption from examination in Botany and Chemistry that might be granted.

Certificates of Identity were issued to the following: Anne McGuinness, Anne Therese Shannon, Robin Vanda Skinner, Gwenyth Jean Smith (nee Dalton), Rosemary Unicomb (all to Great Britain); Patrick Tyrrell (to Queensland), John Matthew Patrick Fitzgerald (to Tasmania), and Colleen Anne Nader (to Great Britain).

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—25.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 7 new indentures, 10 transfers, 2 cancellations and 2 extensions.

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons have been reported since last meeting, viz:—Arsenic 1, Ammonia 1, Parathion 1, Bromide Co. 1, Carbromal 1, Barbiturates 2, Nicotine Sulphate 1.

Correspondence.—From an apprentice seeking approval to sit for the February, 1959, Qualifying Examination.—Approval refused.

Under Secretary, re payment of fees to Board members.—Noted.

South African Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, re reciprocity of registration with South Africa.—Decision to be deferred until after the conference of Pharmacy Boards in May, 1959.

From Under Secretary, re Pharmacy Board representation on the Poisons Advisory Committee.—Dr. S. E. Wright was nominated as the Board's representative.

From Collector of Customs, re sale of Spirits.—Noted.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, re conference of Pharmacy Boards.—The President and the Registrar will represent the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales. Mr. L. W. Smith and Mr. G. Simpson will also attend.

Annual Report for year ending December 31, 1958.—Approved by the President for presentation to Parliament.

Names of deceased pharmacists removed from Register under Section 7(B)—Herbert James Henry Bloome, Spencer Robert Corcoran, Frank William Frewin, Ernest Healey, John Windsor Heylin, Jack Hickinbotham, Joseph Cooper Kilburn, Frederick Victor Lane, Abraham Haynes Leahy, James McGirr, Geoffrey Noel Newton, Frederick James Knight Sinclair, Lewis Sisca, Robert James Sullivan, Edward Cornelius Thomas, John Leslie Townley, and Keith Albert Willis.

FEBRUARY MEETING OF THE BOARD

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on February 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. Gostelow (Chairman), Mr. E. Dempster, Dr. S. Wright, Messrs. K. Cartwright, K. Thomas, L. Smith, G. Simpson, G. Harman and G. Mallam.

Adelaide Conference.—Remits—It was decided to suggest that the following matters be discussed—

1. Registration of foreign pharmacists.
2. Fees to Board members.
3. Uniform Poisons Act.

Control of Noscapine and Toclax.—The Board decided to recommend to the Poisons Advisory Committee that both these drugs be brought under control in Schedule One, Part Two of the Poisons Act.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows—

- (a) Having passed Qualifying Examination—Garry Cook, Geoffrey Arthur Turner, John Joseph James Kevans and Kenneth Gordon Yapp.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement—Bertha Josephine Shirley Lyons (from Victoria), Cecil Adair (from Queensland) and Margaret Annie Lindsay (from New Zealand).

Names Restored to Register.—Mary Dora Emily Anderson, Albert Arthur Bellhouse, Athol John Jurd, Marion Helga Morton, Kevin O'Brien, Joyce Graham Osborne, Frank Bernard O'Sullivan, George Phillips, Deirdre Surridge.

Section 11—Foreign Chemists—Report of Sub-committee.—The applications of Miss C. Ettinger, Rumania, and Mrs. J. Herman, Poland, were accepted. Applicants to approach the University, which was to be informed that both might be exempted from Chemistry I and Botany I, but they should complete the Materia Medica year.

The applications of Virginia J. Slijper, Holland, Maria Looyshelder, Holland, to be referred to the Sub-committee on Foreign Chemists for report.

Certificates of Identity.—Certificates were approved for issue to William Francis Hammond (to Queensland), Raymond Robert Gardiner (to Great Britain), Robert Anthony Giuffre (to Great Britain) and Robert Anthony Giuffre (to Northern Ireland).

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—124.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 70 new indentures, 16 transfers, 3 cancellations, 1 resumption and 3 extensions.

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons had been reported since last meeting, viz.: Arsenic 2, Carbital 1, Pentobarbitone 1, Phenyl 1, Barbiturate 1, Bromovaleryl-urea 1.

Correspondence.—Chief Secretary's Department—Abolition of permissible limits on Dangerous Drugs. Dr. Wright undertook to prepare a submission in this matter. South African Technical College, request for syllabus for new Degree Course. To be furnished when available.

Presentation Meeting.—It was decided that this ceremony should be held at the end of April.

Annual Report.—This was distributed to members.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on February 3, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors A. F. Winterton, E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, M. Sweeney, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, S. Palfreyman, J. F. Plunkett, W. R. Cutler, G. G. Benjamin.

Chairman.—In the absence of the President, Councillor Winterton, Vice-President, occupied the Chair.

Illness of Mrs. Fegent.—It was reported that Mrs. Fegent was ill in the Royal North Shore Hospital. It was decided to send Mrs. Fegent a box of flowers, with the sincere wishes of Council for a speedy recovery.

Equipping of Pharmacy Laboratories.—Mr. Winterton said that a special function—probably a cocktail party—would be held at the University on March 5, at 6.30 p.m., on which occasion donations collected towards the equipping of the Pharmacy Laboratories would be officially handed over to the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Hall favoured holding the function in the Pharmacy Laboratories and not in the Union. Mr. Winterton said decisions must be made quickly, as about fifty invitation cards would have to be printed.

P.A.A. Conference, Adelaide, May 25 to June 2.

Remits.—The Secretary said that at the last Council

meeting it had been decided that at the next meeting of Council, there should be discussed the framing of a remit along the lines that each Pharmacy School should specialise in a particular field of research.

Councillor Wright pointed out that particular men had their own lines of research, and one could not specify what they must do. It all depended on what line an individual developed.

It was decided to abandon the proposed remit and to substitute the following remit, viz.,

"That Council considers that more effort should be made to foster research in the Pharmacy Schools now."

Such remit to be conveyed to the P.A.A.

Persons Requiring Accommodation at the Conference.—Mr. Benjamin said he would be going to the Conference at Adelaide. Mr. Hall said his attendance was improbable.

Proposed Pharmacy Week.—It was decided to list this item on the agenda for the March meeting.

Mr. Benjamin said 123,000 persons attended the Japanese Exhibition.

Financial Assistance to Pharmacy Students.—Mr. Winterton said the President had the Form of Agreement in relation to assistance to dental students. The assistance might be given in the third year, and the amount might be £100. Councillor Wright said assistance should apply to the second year as well as the third year.

It was decided that the amount of assistance should be £100, and that an applicant might qualify for assistance during the second and third years.

Annual General Meeting.—Tuesday, March 24, at 8 p.m., in the Pharmacy School, Number 1 Lecture Theatre. It was noted that supper would be served afterwards, and an inspection of the Pharmacy School would take place.

Election of Twelve Councillors: March 24.—It was observed that nominations would close on February 14.

Programme for 1959.—

Refresher Lectures.—Regarding advanced first aid in relation to Civil Defence, discussion was deferred until next meeting.

Presentation of Registration Certificates, First Ceremony.—It was decided to hold the function during April. Mr. P. E. Cosgrave to be consulted at a suitable date. The function to be held in Stawell Hall, and Professor McRae, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, to be requested to present diplomas to diplomates.

Annual Dinner.—Mr. Winterton said quotes had been obtained from the Union. They served a meal at various prices. It was decided to explore further the holding of the Annual Dinner at the Union.

First-Year Apprentice Lectures.—Mr. Winterton said that Mr. C. Gostelow could not lecture on Tuesdays; he suggested Monday or Wednesday. It was decided that Mr. Hall should confer with Mr. Gostelow and make a mutually satisfactory arrangement.

Pharmacy Ball.—Date to be fixed later.

Country Lectures.—Mr. Winterton said last year, lectures were delivered at Newcastle and Wollongong. It was decided to defer until next meeting the decision as to locale of lectures for the current year.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. Hall gave notice that he proposed to move at next meeting of Council—

"That the State of New South Wales be divided into ten sections, and one councillor be allocated to represent each section on the Council. That if any section has any problem or matter needing attention, their councillor to deal with such matter and to report to the Council at appropriate times on affairs appertaining to his zone."

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

"That the councillor responsible to visit his zone once a year or more often if it is necessary."

Science Congress, Perth, August 24 to 28.—It was decided to advise Professor McMillan that the Society would be represented at Section "O" by the President.

Subsidising of Certain Visitors to Conference.—It was decided to discuss this matter at next meeting.

Quotations for Printing of Articles of Association.—The question was raised as to whether all members should be supplied with the reprint. There were 2,700 members at December 31, 1958. It was decided to defer the matter for twelve months.

Correspondence.—British Medical Association, advising that Council has decided not to proceed further with the question of the deletion of Regulation 20 under the Poisons Act. Noted.

Mr. S. L. Wong, Hon. Sec., Pharmaceutical Society of Hong Kong, appreciating three copies of the November Digest.

Associate Professor S. E. Wright, the University of Sydney, re the Townley Memorial Scholarship. Miss Coleen Robinson was recommended for the award of this scholarship. She had completed two years' study in the Faculty of Science for the Bachelor's Degree, and had now elected to proceed to an Honours Degree in Pharmaceutical Science and would be working in the Pharmacy Department as a full-time student in 1959. She is therefore eligible for the scholarship, as she will be working on problems in Pharmaceutical Chemistry on the stability of certain drugs and on plant products of medicinal interest. It was resolved that the scholarship be awarded to Miss Coleen Robinson, c/o the Pharmacy Department.

New Members Elected.—Serge Blonsky, Riverwood; Nicky Drach, Epping; Basil Elias Katis, Leichhardt; Robert Joseph Kemp, Fairfield West; Kenneth Gordon Yapp, Petersham.

Reinstatement.—Maurice Gerard Shore, Harbord.

Associate Members.—Veronica May (Mrs.) Hagney, Roslyn Mary James.

Guild Building.—Mr. Cartwright said that the Guild had bought a property in Clarence Street. Noted.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on February 12, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, K. E. Thomas, K. W. Jordan, C. D. Bradford, J. N. Young, R. L. Frew, K. A. Cartwright.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Feller reported that a meeting of the Federal Executive had been held in Sydney on January 27 and 28.

Building at 199 Clarence Street.—After inspection, the Federal Executive decided to purchase Stuart House for £26,500.

A letter setting out the Federal Council's policy had been received from the Federal Secretary, and copies had been circulated to the State Branch Committee.

Purchase of the Guild headquarters was a real landmark in the history of the activities of the New South Wales Branch. "I am sure the Committee will be happy about the decision made," said the Chairman.

Pfeiffer Scholarship.—This had been awarded to Mr. Kidd, of Perth.

Purchase of Stuart House, 199 Clarence Street.—

Details of Purchase.—The Chairman said the Building Action Committee, in company with the Secretary, had visited a number of agents. Finally, at Raine and Horne, information had been received concerning Stuart House, 199 Clarence street. The V.G. was £28,000. The Guild offered £25,000, and finally settled for £26,500 on the condition that a week's option was given.

Reports had been obtained from an architect, and a solicitor was looking into the matter now. Contracts were about ready to be exchanged.

Rygate & West had surveyed the property four years ago, and had brought the certificate up to date.

Guild Merchandising and Publicity Project.—Mr. Feller said the campaign was proceeding satisfactorily and it appeared that it would be successful. On February 13, at 7.30 p.m., in conjunction with the telecast of "Rescue 8," their new commercial film would be run.

It had been decided to prepare a film which was more appropriate to the present campaign.

The next promotion for April/May would be a vitamin promotion, also referring to build up in resistance.

Trade and Commerce Sub-committee.—Report of meeting held on January 22.

Proposed Meeting Between Certain Wholesalers and Representatives of the Guild.—It was decided to inform Mr. Gostelow that March 4 was not suitable. (There would be a Standing Committee meeting commencing at 11 a.m. on that date.)

Report of Meeting of Trade and Commerce Sub-committee held on February 12.

Appointment of Chairman.—Mr. Jordan said he was pleased to inform the table that Mr. Frew had been elected to the vacancy caused by his (Mr. Jordan's) resignation from that office.

The members of the Committee expressed their keen satisfaction and admiration for the work carried out by Mr. Jordan during his term as Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee, and wished Mr. Frew well in his new office.

Fuller Optical Supplies Pty. Ltd.—Mr. Cartwright gave details of this company's sunglass repair price list.—It was decided to publish details in the Guild Service Bulletin.

Periodical Publication of Sales Bulletin.—A member wrote on February 5 that he was prepared to co-operate in the publication of a Sales Bulletin. He would like to attend a meeting of the Sub-Committee to listen to ideas. He is at the complete disposal of the Guild in the matter.—It was decided to invite him to next meeting of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee.

It was resolved that the reports of the meetings of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee be received and the recommendations contained therein be adopted.

Diamox, Cardrase, Chlotride.—Dealing with the reduction without notice of maximum quantity from 25 to 12, it was decided to write to the Federal Secretary. Where no prior notice is given in the front of the Notes for Approved Chemists, they should be paid for. The Department should pay for benefits dispensed up to the date in which notification was published in the Guild Service Bulletin.

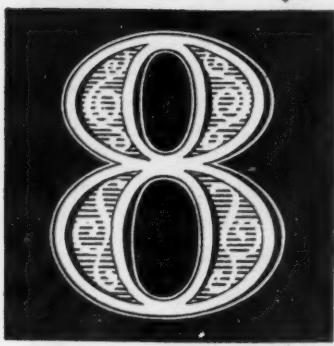
A large number of amendments forecast in a circular dated January 1, 1959, had not been referred to in the present list, although the amendments had been put into effect, with the exception of Oral Penicillin in the Restricted Drug Section.

Hospitals Contribution Fund.—Mr. Sapsford said that the fund had refused to pay any fee for the service of filling in a form when contributor's book full. Mr. Sapsford to again press Mr. Miller for a fee.

New Members Elected.—Noel Enright, Mudgee; William Brian Havilah, Arndcliffe; Mrs. Joyce Gilmour Hissey, Newcastle; Mrs. Dorie Jarymowicz, Abbotsford; Patrick Michael McMahon, Caringbah.

Reinstatement.—Lawrence Lozelle Eastmuir, Engadine.

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.



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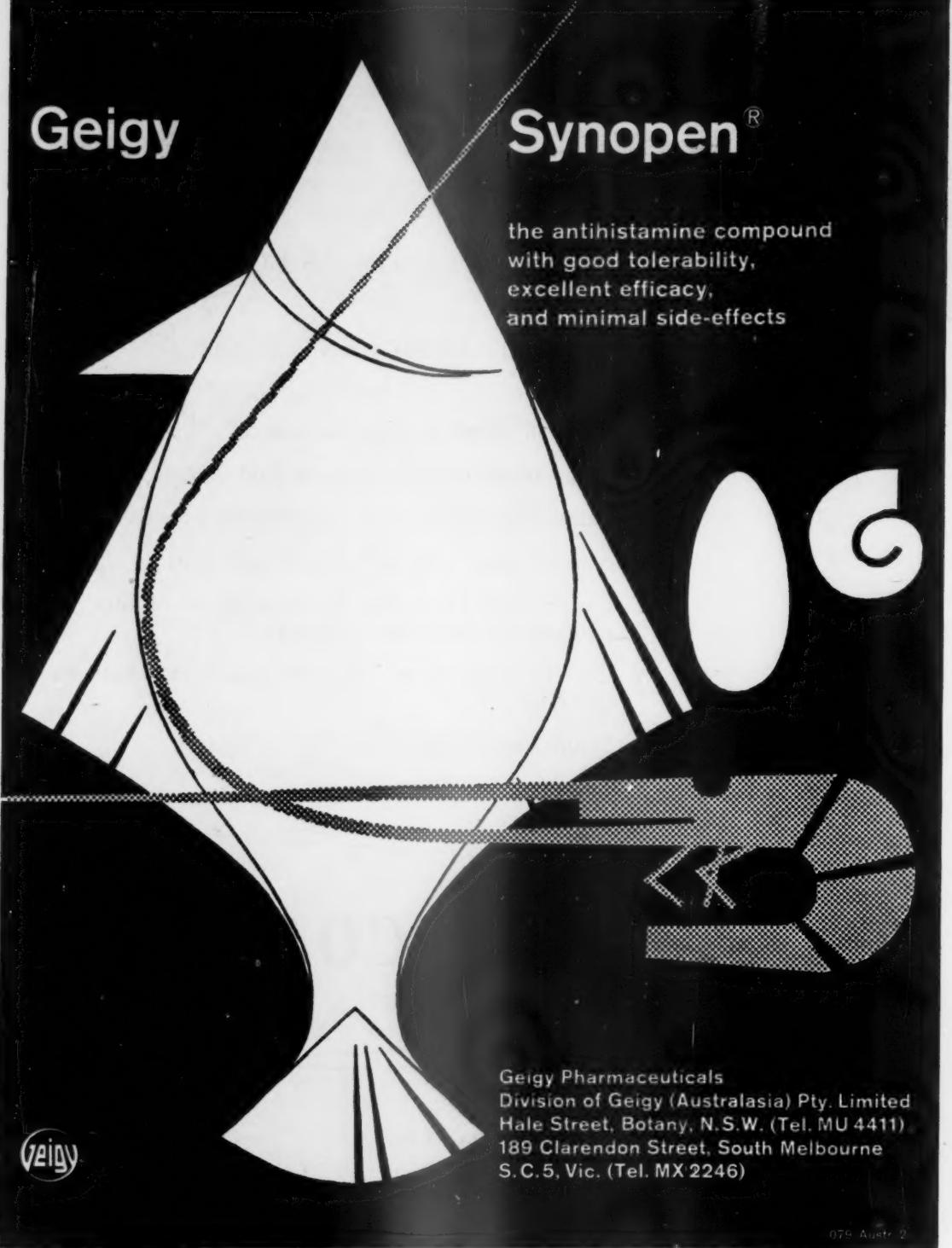
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11



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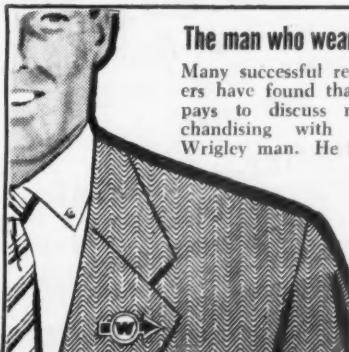
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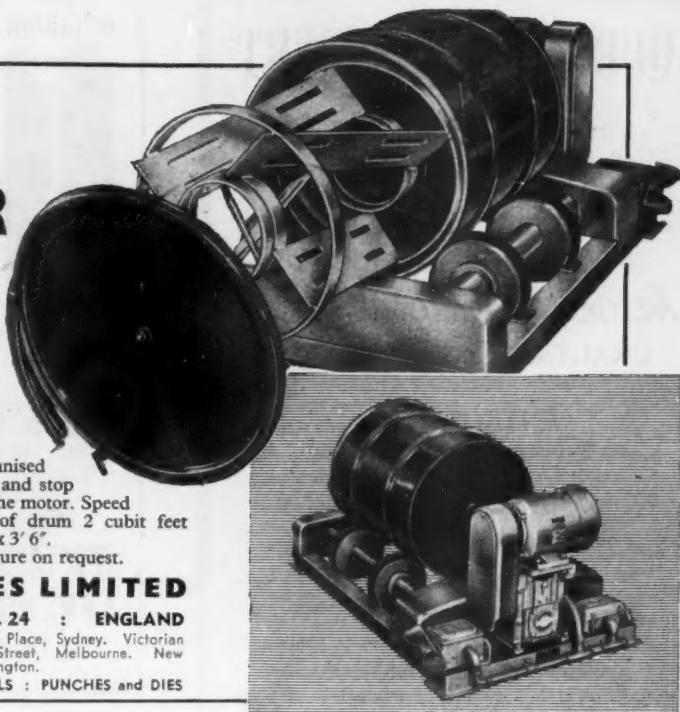
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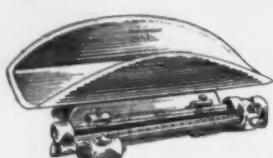
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